THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Port Arrivals—August 3.

Sun Rises	5.08 A M
Sun Sets	7.08 P M
Day's Length	13 h 55 m
High Water at Southport	6.24 P M
High Water at Wilmington	8.11 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N C., August 3.

Meteorological data for yesterday: Temperature: 8 a. m., 75°; 8 p. m., 75°; maximum, 86°; minimum, 65°; mean 76°. Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month up to date, T.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, fair, followed by showers on the coast; slightly warmer in the interior; easterly winds.

For South Carolina, fair, followed by showers on the coast; easterly winds.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

There were heavy rains yesterday in Louisiana and Mississippi, and light rains in Alabama, Georgia and Texas. No rain in the Wilmington district. The maximum temperature here was 86 degrees; at Charlotte, 84; Greensboro, 80; Raleigh, 84; Goldsboro, 88; Lumberton, 88; Weldon and Newbern, 84.

OUTLINES

The United States cruiser Columbia makes the most memorable run ever made at sea by a war vessel. —— Two tramps were killed and three others badly injured in a railroad wreck in Ohio. —— Bradstreet reports a better demand in leading staples at distributing centres, based on improved trade in the interior. —— The withdrawal of $2,250,000 gold from the New York sub-Treasury for shipment had an unsettling influence on the stock market. ——Miss Flagler shot and killed a boy in Washington, D. C., who, she says, was stealing fruit from her father's garden. ——In the Ohio Populist Convention J. G. Coxey was nominated for Governor. ——Chicago grain and provision market. —— Record of games of base ball played yesterday. ——Judge Gildersleeve, of New York, has signed a decree granting Mrs. Ollie Corbett an absolute divorce from her husband, James J. Corbett. ——Pennsylvania coal operators accede to the demands of the miners and thereby avert a strike. ——There is a probability that the Waldensen settlement near Morganton will break up ——The Defender loses her first race; her mainmast went to pieces and she was forced to withdraw. —— Evidence of a damaging character was given against the defendants in the insurance investigation at Beaufort, N. C. — New York markets: Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1 per cent. and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton steady—middling gulf 7⅝ cents, middling uplands 7⅛ cents; Southern flour dull and easy—common to fair extra $2.50@3.10; good to choice $3.30@3.80; wheat dull and lower—No. 2 red in store and at elevator 73¼c, afloat 74¼c; corn dull and firmer—No. 2 48½c at elevator, afloat 49⅝@50⅞c; spirits turpentine quiet and easy at 27@27¾; rosin dull and easy—strained common to good $1.52½@1.57.

The Washington *Post* emphatically asserts that Mr. Cleveland will not accept a re-nomination, and claims to be posted and to know what it is chatting about.

A great cave has been discovered in Arizona, in which thousands of human bones were found, but there is no evidence that Holmes was ever in that neighborhood.

The Treasury Department has decided that an artificial leg attached to the person is not liable to duty. Artificial legs ought to be on a free footing anyway.

Kate Field says she was asked while in England by an apparently intelligent person, whether it was the English or American language that was taught in our public schools, and replied, without remorse of conscience, that it was the American.

An Illinois farmer asks if clover can be grown in Central Georgia. That's not strange, for there are some Georgia farmers, if we may judge from the small quantity grown, who don't seem to know any more about it than the Illinois man who asks the question.

Senator Dubois says the Bannock Indians are a lazy gang. If Senator Dubois will send us properly substantiated evidence that he or any one else ever saw an Indian that wasn't built that way, and sends it to us with the seal of a duly constituted and thoroughly respectable notary public, we will send him a chromo postpaid.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVI.—NO. 110. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,817

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

The STAR regrets the reference made to the Spruill-York affair in the letter of its Raleigh correspondent a few days since When the letter reached the STAR office it was examined very hurriedly, or one statement it contained would not have appeared in the STAR. This was a reference to Mrs. York which, we are satisfied, from a paragraph in the Rocky Mount *Argonaut*, did that lady ("who the *Argonaut* says, has always stood well in the community") great injustice. We trust the aggrieved party will consider this a free and complete withdrawal of the language used.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SEACOAST R. R.—Schedule.
NOTICE—Savings and Trust Co.
ATLANTIC NAT. BANK—Statement.
STR. WILMINGTON—Schedule.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

SOL. H. BELL—Clam dealers.
W. M. CUMMING—Stock for sale.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. J. H. Brown, of New York, is here on a visit.

Miss Katie James, of Clinton, is visiting friends in the city.

— Miss Nellie Pearce, of Newbern, is visiting friends in this city.

— Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. McLeod, of Lumberton, are in the city.

— Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Council, Jr., of Council Station, were visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. R. Dixon, train dispatcher for the A. C. L. at Rocky Mount, is here on a short visit to friends.

— Mary Hoge, the little daughter of Rev. Dr. Hoge, of this city, who has been seriously sick in Raleigh several weeks, is now convalescent.

— Mr. J. J. Bullard, of Floyd, Cumberland county, and a prominent and enterprising citizen, called at the STAR office yesterday. He reports very little cotton planted in his section, but increased acreage and very fine crops of corn.

— Messrs. C. P. Parker, Parkersburg; J. A. King, N. C.; W. H. Butters, Hub; C. H Baldwin, Raleigh; W. B. Fort, N. C.; D. M. Sutton, Bladen county; Clif Cohen, Clinton; J. R. Vann, C. M. Watson, N. C.; F. T. Mills, Whiteville, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

The Firemen.

The "Atlantic" engine from Newbern, is expected to arrive here this evening by train on the W. N. & N. R. R. She will be placed in Wilmington S. F. E. Co.'s house, and will not be used unless it is absolutely necessary. This company will furnish horses, driver and engineer at their own expenses while away for the Newbern engine.

New wheels for the truck of the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company (six weeks on the way from the manufactory at Senaca Falls) arrived yesterday. The truck has been repainted and overhauled, and is now in first-class order.

Capt. Armand D. Myers, assistant foreman of Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, has been appointed by the Police Commission to take charge of the Fire Department during the temporary absence of the chief and assistant chief at Newbern. The chief will leave here Monday afternoon and return Wednesday at noon. The assistant chief will leave Wednesday morning and return Friday.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.—38 casks spirits turpentine, 8 bbls rosin, 31 bbls tar, 26 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—27 casks spirits turpentine, 59 bbls rosin, 71 bbls tar, 26 bbls crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—50 casks spirits turpentine, 226 bbls rosin, 20 bbls tar.

Steamer D. Murchison—44 casks spirits turpentine, 109 bbls rosin, 80 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Lisbon—80 casks spirits turpentine, 351 bbls rosin, 5 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Spirits turpentine, 189 casks; rosin, 758 bbls; tar, 316 bbls; crude turpentine, 57 bbls.

Y. M. C. A.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association last night eight new members were received. The meeting closed with a watermelon feast. It was decided to have a hare-and-hound chase Wednesday evening next, to start at 8.30 o'clock. In the race no rabbit-foot will be used, but slips of white paper. Members of the gymnasium class will meet Monday night to prepare for the chase.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

The Clam Dealers.

There is much complaint among the clam dealers of this section against the dealers in the North who have been handling their consignments. They allege that they are not fairly treated, and they have decided to hold a meeting in the Court House in this city on the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., to organize an association for mutual protection.

LOCAL DOTS

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Ha! Ha! Ha! He! He! He! We're the boys of the great nav-ee!

— At dewy eve and early morn, that Wescott boy will blow his horn.

— The Harvey-Horr discussion is continued on the third page of the STAR to-day.

— The fare on the 3 p. m. boat to Southport is only fifty cents for the round trip.

— The U. S. monitor *Amphitrite* arrived and anchored at Southport yesterday at 2.20 p. m.

— Local forecast for to-day: Fair; probably showers; light to fresh northeasterly winds.

— Rev. Alex. Sprunt, of Rock Hill, S. C., will preach in St. Andrew's Church at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

— Before three days have passed those white-duck uniforms will look like they had been run through a lampblack factory.

— There was 4.8 feet of water in the river at Fayetteville Thursday, at 8 a. m., a fall of 3.10 of a foot in the previous twenty-four hours.

— The steamboat *D. Murchison* brought a number of excursionists to the city yesterday from Fayetteville and other places on the river.

— Rev. R. E. Peele's subject in Brooklyn Baptist Church to-morrow morning will be "The Gospel of Suffering," and at night "The Gospel of Joy."

— The STAR can supply back numbers from the beginning of the Harvey-Horr silver debate, having printed a small extra edition for that purpose. Price, five cents per copy.

— The "Alerts" of Wilmington and a picked nine from Wrightsville crossed bats at the Hammocks yesterday afternoon, which resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 12 to 10.

— The price of W. W. oil has been reduced from 14 to 13 cents by the Wilmington agency of the Standard Oil Company. "Long expected, come at last." Thanks, awfully. Come again.

— Mr. W. B. Jordan travelling agent and correspondent of the STAR, is at Pancea Springs, where he may remain several weeks for the benefit of his health, which, we are glad to say, is improving. During Mr. Jordan's enforced absence from duty, bills for subscription will be sent direct from the STAR office and we earnestly request subscribers to give them prompt attention.

BASE BALL.

Game by the Confidence and Wilmington Team.

It was plainly evident at Hilton Park yesterday afternoon that Fred. Pearsall is the star pitcher of the Wilmington Base Ball Club. This will be the best kind of news to his friends and a considerable damper to the hopes and ambitions of visiting teams who have been figuring on having all kinds of picnics when they meet the Wilmington team. It looked good to see the cool and imperturbable Pearsall toss the sphere up elusively and make "play" of the hard hitters of the Confidence team.

A small audience saw the Wilmington team do some of the prettiest batting which they have done this season. That feature, with Pearsall's excellent work, was what brought the Confidence team to grief yesterday afternoon. They started at Watson, the Confidence pitcher, in a most business-like manner early in the game, and kept it up with a regularity that made Capt. Furlong nervous.

The fielding and coaching of Graham and the fine work of French, Bray, Zellers, Belden and Stevens were also noteworthy features of the game. Capt. Williams, of the Wilmington team, went in to pitch in the sixth inning, and showed remarkable speed and command of the ball. Assistant Captain Furlong, of the Wilmington team, did splendid work on the keystone bag. Stevens did some splendid work in left field, making some stops and catches that were simply marvelous. The score at the end of the ninth inning was Wilmington 8; Confidence 3.

The Wilmington team will play Sumter week after next.

Round Rates C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets at reduced rates, for the following:

For centennial exercises of Grace Reformed Church, Rockwell, N. C., August 2 5th.

For District Grand Lodge G. U. O. of O. F., at Edenton, N. C., August 6–9th.

For Meeting Eno Primitive Baptist Association, Woodsdale, N. C., August 3–5th.

For Annual Meeting Society of Friends, High Point, N. C., August 6–15th. Rate from Wilmington, $8.20; Maxton, $6.80; Fayetteville, $5.40.

For Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. of North Carolina, Charlotte, N. C., August 7th. Rate from Fayetteville, $6.65.

July Weather.

Mr. Graham, Weather Bureau observer at Wilmington, furnishes the STAR a meteorological summary of the weather in July. The mean temperature was 78 degrees; highest, 98, on the 18th; lowest, 63, on the 8d. Mean temperature for this month for twenty-five years, 80 degrees. The prevailing direction of wind was southwest; maximum velocity 30 miles, on the 24th. The total precipitation was 4.83 inches; average precipitation for this month for twenty-five years, 7.34.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office.

NAVAL RESERVES.

Everything in Readiness for the Cruise—The Amphitrite at Southport—Her Officers—She Will Not Come to Wilmington.

Everything is now in readiness for the cruise of 1895. Commander Winslow and Lieutenant-Commander Geo. L. Morton were very busy yesterday arranging for the transportation of the Kinston, Morehead City and Elizabeth City Reserves, and making preparations for the feeding and the comfort of the battalion. Lieut. W. J. Griffin and Lieut. J. B. Ferebee, junior grade, arrived here yesterday morning from Elizabeth City to make preparations for their company, which will arrive here to-morrow. The Morehead City and Kinston Reserves will reach here to-day. News was received yesterday afternoon that the *Amphitrite* had arrived at Southport, Commander Wise in charge, with the following roster of officers:

Capt W C Wise, Lieutenant Commander J D Adams, Lieut Karl Rohrer, Lieut J W Stewart, Lieut. F J Haseler, Lieut W R M Field. Lieut G R Clark, Ensign W A Moffett, Surgeon Frank Anderson, Paymaster J N Speel, Chief Engineer J L Hannenn, Passed Assistant Engineer F M Bennett, Naval Cadets W G Groesbeck, N Mansfield, H V Butler, W R Gherardi, A J Wadhams, E H Watson, O S Knepper, A R Merlett, E H Dunn, Pay Clerk W B Rogers, Gunner J C Evans, Carpenter G W Davis.

The crew is one of the finest, and reports from other places where they have been compliment the officers and crew as being very clever gentlemen, and it is known by the N. C. Naval Battalion that they will be perfectly satisfied with the instructions given by them.

The *Amphitrite* will not come to Wilmington, which is regretted very much. The following telegram was received yesterday:

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1.—Commander F. Winslow, Wilmington, N. C. —Capt. Wise telegraphs that *Amphitrite* is at Southport and will remain there, as it is not deemed advisable to proceed to Wilmington.

[Signed] F. H. CAMERON, Adjutant.

Business was the go on board the *Nantucket* yesterday afternoon. The members of the Reserves met at their armory at 4 o'clock, and with guns and paraphernalia went aboard and were at once put to work sweeping the decks, cleaning and brightening the howitzers and brass work on board. The broom brigade in charge of Amille Wessell and Anson King worked nobly. Several of the old men who attended cruises of '93 and '94, had to laugh at the new tars, but when they realized that Howard and Myers were among the old boys, they knew fun was in store.

To-day the Reserves are ordered to report on board the *Nantucket* at 10 o'clock, preparatory to going in commission at 12 o'clock. A number of prominent citizens will witness the going into commission of a U. S. warship to-day. Among the visitors who saw the boys at work and were shown around the ship were Messrs. H. A. Bagg, Wm. Calder and Ed. Brown. The boys have no fear of being worked too hard as long as their true and tried friends Jas. C. Morrison and W. R. Morrison are aboard.

The following is a list of the Wilmington Division who will leave for the cruise: Ex-Lieut J C Morrison, Lieut (junior grade) W R Morrison, Ensign W F Robertson, Petty Officers W W Merrell, Seymour Merrell, Louis H Myers, W W Roberts, R H McKoy, W M Morris, Seamen T C DeRosset, Robert Bray, D D Barber, S P Adams, J W Freeman, H E Gibson, Johnson W Graham, D D Hankins, A G Hankins, Jr, Wm Hodges, H C Howard, Anson W King, Fred Burr, Harris W Bagg, Clarence J Bagg, Fred Harper, Jno Robinson, J Trent, Amille Wessell, J B Skelding, T Rancke, M L Skipper and Jno W Cotten, Jr. Signal boys—Frank Bagg, Alex Greenabaum and Mason Burr. *Nantucket's* bugler, Rob't D Wescott.

The Elizabeth City Reserves will not arrive until Monday morning, owing to no Sunday train on the W. N. & N. R. R., to Wilmington. They will join the Reserves on the *Nantucket* Monday evening, going down on the *Wilmington* at 8 o'clock.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner David Jacobs held an inquest yesterdayt on the body of Sarah Sweat, colored, whose husband, Wm. Sweat, had made affidavit that he believed her death was caused by violence at the hands of Edward Dickson, colored, (as told in the STAR.) The members of the jury were Messrs. R. F. Hamme (foreman), I. H. Weil, Washington McNeil, J. W. Perdew, A H. Lloyd and John S. Howe. After hearing the evidence of the physician who attended the deceased woman and child, and of several others, the following verdict was rendered: "That the deceased and child came to their death by fever, superinduced by natural causes."

City Court.

Mayor Fishblate presided yesterday at the session of the City Court:

John Grundison, a sailor, was charged with being drunk. Judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

Mamie Huggins, colored, disorderly conduct, was given her choice of paying $5 into the city treasury or spending ten days in the guard house.

Mary Crawford, colored, was arraigned on the charge of larceny of money from one John Brown. There was no evidence against the prisoner and she was therefore discharged.

Buy Of No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

RALEIGH NEWS LETTER.

POPULISTS AND REPUBLICANS PLANNING FOR SPOILS.

Populist Rally in Chatham County—The Seaboard Air Line's Immigration Movement—A Family Poisoned With Ice Cream—Pants For the State Guard—Cotton Turning Yellow—Purchasers For Swamp Lands.

Star Correspondence.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 2.

About fusion in the next election, Editor Ayer says it is a probability and a possibility and yet an improbability. Mr. Ayer says it is certain that no agreement has been reached for a distribution of offices. Ex-Judge Spier Whitaker tells me that the matter of co-operation is first to be decided upon, and then the distribution of offices comes. A leading Populist and an editor says that unless the Republicans are in sympathy with their ideas, there will be no fusion. Another Populist, who sits in the band wagon, tells your correspondent that the idea of having a fusion electoral ticket for the Presidency is preposterous and absurd. It does not seem to reason that Populists would throw half their strength in favor of goldbugs, when they are such rabid free silverites. The election is over a year from this time, and many events will transpire in that time which will influence the election.

Edmund Morgan was committed to jail to-day for burglarizing a store in this county. He stole a large lot of goods.

Mr. A. Dughi, a fruit dealer of this city, has just returned from a trip to Baltimore and New York in the interest of immigration. He went at the instance of the Seaboard Air Line, who desire settlers along the Raleigh & Augusta R. R. Mr. Dughi visited immigration bureaus and Italian families. He found them ready to come on satisfactory terms. The details for getting them here will be arranged in a short time.

Editor Ayer and Otho Wilson have returned from the big Populist rally in Chatham county. They report the attendance from 1,500 to 2,000. Senator Butler could not be present. The speakers were Major Guthrie, Congressman Stroud, P. H. Massey, Mr. Ayer and S. Otho Wilson.

At Cary, this county, a big silver rally occurs on the 15th. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, has been invited and is expected to be present.

The Love family that was poisoned by eating ice cream is worse. The members have not improved at all since they were taken sick. Consulting physicians have been called in, and members of the family telegraphed for. There are six ill in the family.

The Nationals defeated the Oak Citys by a score of 32 to 8. The Oak Citys claim some of their players sold out.

Under instructions from the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General Harrell will furnish an extra pair of pants for full dress purposes to every soldier in the State Guard. This clothing is furnished from the national appropriation, and not from State funds. It will take about $6,000.

Cotton is turning yellow in some localities in this county, especially on sandy soil. The recent cold nights are said to be the cause of it.

W. G. Burkhead, of Whiteville, representative of a large Northern party who desire to purchase all the swamp lands in the counties of Columbus and Brunswick, appeared before the Board of Education to-day. He desires to secure for the parties all the swamp lands belonging to the State in those counties. It is not known whether the State owns any land in those counties until a survey is taken. Mr. Burkhead agreed to have the survey taken at no cost to the State but under State supervision. If any lands belonging to the State are found, they will be sold to the company.

It is understood that a movement is on foot to run a canal through these swamps which will drain a large territory. Very fine swamp lands belonging to private parties have been made valuable by proper drainage.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, August 3.—The Committee of the Board of Agriculture, which met here to decide upon the advisability of sending the State forestry and mineral exhibits to the Atlanta Exposition, failed to reach an agreement, and will meet again to-morrow.

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKET.

Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Choice apples in fair demand and steady. Pears in more moderate supply and firmer. Peaches plentiful; choice steady. Grapes weak. Watermelons in large supply, selling slowly and weak. Fancy muskmelons inquired for and scarce. Onions steady. Egg plant about steady. Huckleberries, per quart, 4 to 5 cents. Apples, per crate, 25 to 50 cents. Pears—Le Conte, per barrel, $2 00 to 3 00; Bartlette, per crate, 50 to 75 cents. Grapes—Georgia, common, per basket, 10 to 15c; South Carolina, 1 lb., 8 to 10c; do case $1 25 to 1 75; North Carolina, one pound, 4c to 12; do basket 20c to 25. Peaches—Carrier 75c to $2 00; basket 30c to $1 00; crate 75c to $1 00. Watermelons per hundred $7 to 15; carload $50 to 1 25. Muskmelons per bbl $1 00 to 2 50; basket 50c to $1 00; carrier 75c to $3 00; crate $1 00 to 1 25. Egg plant per bbl $1 00 to 1 75. Onions—Virginia potato per bbl $1 25 to 1 50; do basket 40c to 60; Maryland and Deleware per bbl $1 25 to 1 75. Potatoes—Rose $1 00 to 1 50; sweets $2 50 to 4 00.

The Durham Fire.

The following is a statement of the losses and insurance in the Durham fire:

"Reams' warehouse $10,000, owned by I. M. Reams and B. L. Duke. Mr. Duke's insurance is $3,000. There were a number of small shops under the warehouse which were all a total loss with no insurance. Saunders & Co.'s loss $5,000; $1,200 insurance. R. Blacknall & Sons, drug store, loss $4,000; insurance $2,850. A. Max, general merchandise, loss $25,000; insurance $15,000. Ellis, Stone & Co., loss $35,000; insurance $30,000. A. E. Lloyd, I. M. Wyatt and others, loss from removal of goods, covered by insurance. Stokes building damaged $30,000; insurance $14,000. Durham Fertilizer Company, damage $800, covered by insurance."

Mr. Ellis, of Ellis, Stone & Co., will be remembered here as a clerk in the dry goods house of the late John J. Hedrick.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

ABOUT COTTON.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Weekly Letter—Crop Prospects and Estimates—Prices Not Likely to Rule Lower.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2nd, 1895.

DEAR SIRS:—In the nature of things, it was not to be expected that the recent crop estimate or opinion of Mr. H. H. Neill, of New Orleans, would pass unchallenged; and from New Orleans and from the Alabama Commissioner of Agriculture have come criticisms and further opinions, which, in the present dull condition of the market and with the wide opportunity for diverse views, have given cause for some comment. It is pointed out that Mr. Neill has not made allowance for the decrease in the use of fertilizers, and various results are reached. Mr. H. D. Lane, the Alabama Commissioner, asserts that 8,000,000 bales is the maximum figure, and that possibly 7,000,000 will be nearer the mark. A New York guesser estimates 8,850,000 as likely, provided always that the weather for the next thirty or fifty days is propitious. Discussion of these various possibilities serves to relieve the tedium of a very dull period.

The market during the past week has been lethargic. Prices have varied but little. October deliveries on the 24th of July closed at 6.88 to 6.89; on the 31st the close was at 6.90 to 6.91. Five points decline marks the lowest figure of the week. The absence of speculation is a continuing feature. But while new adventurers are loth to enter the market, those who have bought in the confidence that cotton will not, under the improved and improving trade conditions, remain quiescent, retain the courage of their convictions. When shaken out of their August purchases, as many were by the tenders on the 26th, the holdings were transferred to the Fall and later positions, and prices were unaffected by the change. This tenacity of conviction is worthy of success.

Liverpool has given little encouragement, and the daily sales of spot cotton there appear to verify the reports from Manchester that business has been depressed. The trade abroad is waiting further crop developments, unwilling to accept as a fact the damage to the crop, and also unwilling to believe that its backward condition is worthy of consideration. That the crop is late the lack of the usual early receipts indicates, and the Government weekly weather and crop bulletin reports a less favorable progress than during the preceding week.

Louisiana and Arkansas have had too much rain, the plant fruiting poorly; Texas is one to three weeks late, below the average for this season of the year, and irregular in size. Mississippi crop grassy. In fact, where the greater proportion of the crop is raised, the indications are not favorable for a full yield, and while perfect weather would make a radical difference in the result, it is hardly probable that weather to suit the varying requirements in diverse localities will be forthcoming. But this, of course, is speculation. The crop is late, small in many places, overgrown from too much rain in others. The result at this stage is necessarily conjectural, positive opinions are idle, and some are destined to a rude shattering. Meanwhile, there is an improving demand for spot cotton, and enquiries from, and sales to spinners indicate the persistence of a better condition of trade. This is noted by the mercantile journals, and the prevalent midsummer dullness in cotton is not destined to be of long duration. The trade appears intuitively aware of this, and few in it are willing to identify themselves with the "short side." The advance from the lowest figures is considered about parallel with the amelioration of the business distress which prevailed when cotton was at its full ebb; and with the great possibilities of further improving demand, it is not thought conservative judgment to act upon an assumption that the staple may rule lower. We share in that opinion.

CORBETT AND FITZSIMMONS.

It Seems That There Will Be no Texas Law to Prevent the Fight After September 1.

DALLAS, TEX., August 1.—Ex-Circuit Judge Charles F. Ticker, who for many years sat upon the bench and greatly distinguished himself for his legal ability, and who is regarded as having one of the clearest legal minds in Texas, states the law governing prize fighting as follows:

"The last legislature adopted a new criminal code, in which it made prize fighting a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, and imprisonment for thirty days. This law went into operation July 29, just passed. That legislature also subsequently passed a civil code, and in it enacted that a fight may take place by taking out a license of $500. This law goes into effect September 1, or thirty days before the Corbett-Fitzsimmons contest. There is no doubt our Supreme Court will hold that this is or will be the law after the first day of September. The civil code was adopted last, and therefore takes precedence over the other."

This opinion or rather statement of facts about these laws is concurred in by every lawyer in Dallas who has read them, and it will be seen there is no power to prevent the fight taking place.

Around headquarters to-day everything is quiet. The sale of seats goes merrily along, not to toughs, for they have no money to pay the price, but to railroad magnates and bank people. It is singular that more railway officials have bought tickets than any other class.

— There are just as many people looking for houses to rent this year as ever. If you have a vacant house to rent advertise it in the STAR'S Business Locals. Only one cent a word. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Southport and Carolina Beach.

STEAMER WILMINGTON LEAVES DAILY at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Sunday at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m. Fare on 3 o'clock boat to Southport 50c, round trip.

aug 3 tf J. W. HARPER.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Eastern Carolina Piscatorial Association will be held at the Orton House, in this city, Tuesday, August 6th next, at 12 o'clock noon.

FRANK H. STEDMAN, Secretary.

july 30 1w

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JULY 8TH, THE TRAINS on the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad will run as follows:

Trains leave Princess street Station at 6.30 and 10.10 a. m., and 5.00, 6.00 and 7.15 p. m.

Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 4.00, 6.00 and 9.30 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 12 m and 6.30 p. m.

aug 3 tf OSCAR GRANT, Acting Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Do Rich Men Get Their Pile of Money

by magic? Usually not. The rise from small means to large wealth involves nearly always a period of self-denial, rigid economy and constant saving—hard at first, but well worth the effort, considering results. Learn to save part of each week's earnings and accumulation is steady and sure. Opportunities come to all when capital—often not more than $1,000, is necessary to success. "It's easy to make money if you have money."

This is what Savings Banks are made for.

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

aug 3 tf

Statement

OF THE

Atlantic National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

At the close of business, July 11th, 1895.

Condensed Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.

Loans		$400,047 63
Overdrafts		988 39
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds		31,250 00
Banking House and Fixtures		13,800 00
Redemption Fund		1,406 00
Due from other Banks	$187,046 98	
Cash on hand	70,714 08	257,761 04
Total		$704,223 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$125,000 00
Surplus	$35,000 00	
Undivided profits	5,113 36	40,113 36
Circulation		26,120 00
Deposits		510,989 70
Total		$704,223 06

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Norwood, D. L. Gore, S. P. McNair, Sam'l Bear, Jr., W. E. Springer, C. W. Worth, E. J. Powers, H. L. Vollers, M. J. Heyer, J. L. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.

New York correspondents, Chemical National and Hanover National Banks.

aug 3 tf

SATURDAYS

Special Sale Day.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Next Fourth Street Bridge.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Prices that will astonish everybody.

aug 2 tf

THE CAROLINA MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,

of Charlotte, N. C.

The CAROLINA MUTUAL is a strong NORTH CAROLINA Company. It is, however, a stock company, and issues absolutely non-participating and non-assessable policies. Its mutual feature consists in a charter provision, that one-third of its directors must be POLICYHOLDERS who are NOT stockholders elected by the POLICYHOLDERS; this is a very strong point, the policy-holders who have great interests at stake, have a share in the management of the Company, and will always know its condition. Better than this, the CAROLINA MUTUAL deposits all premiums received at this agency to their credit with the WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. This makes it practically a local company. The directors of the company are:

P. M. BROWN, Of Brown, Weddington & Co., Wholesale Hardware.
E. B. SPRINGS, Of E. B. Springs & Co., Fertilizers and Wagons.
M. P. PEGRAM, Cash'r First Nat'l Bank of Charlotte.
B. D. HEATH, Of Heath Brothers, Bankers.
SAM'L E. WHITE, President Fort Mill Man'f'g Co.
A. C. SUMMERVILLE, Lumber and Real Estate.
J. E. ANTHONY, Wholesale Provisions and Grain.
JOHN W. MILLER, Real Estate and Cotton Broker.
HERIOT CLARKSON, Of Clarkson & Duls, Att'ys-at-Law.

These gentlemen stand among the wealthiest and most successful business men of North Carolina, and their names are a guarantee of the Company's honesty, conservatism and success. We heartily recommend the Company to the property owners of Wilmington. We also represent other good companies, and do a general insurance business. Come to see us.

STEDMAN & WORTH,

Resident Agents.

je 9 tf

For Rent.

SUMMER COTTAGES, At Carolina Beach.

Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate agent.

mpy 29 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Final Sale.

THE DISCONTINUANCE OF OUR GENERAL 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT AND THE BEGINNING OF OUR

Final Sale

Takes Place the 1st of August.

We have only a few days in which to close out the balance of our stock. The GREAT DISCOUNT SALE relieved us of the bulk of it, but the rest must go and we call it a

Necessity Sale.

It is a final one also, and you have only a very short time in which to take advantage of it.

This will be a HARVEST WEEK for the

Bargain Gatherers.

This sale is different from all others and the various lots put forward increase in real value WHILE THE PRICES GET STEADILY SMALLER.

Read the Items.

Figured Cashmeres and Bedford Cords, all wool, only 25c, worth 60c to $1.00.

Challies, all wool, 8c a yard, worth 20c a yard.

1,000 yards evening shades in Cotton Fabrics, as pretty as Crepons, only 5c a yard.

5,000 yards Cotton Crash, only 3c a yard.

1,000 yards Elastic at 1c a yard.

1,000 yards Veiling at 10c a yard, all Silk.

100 boxes Soap—Tropical Boquet, three cakes in each box, only 15c a box, worth 25c.

5,000 cakes Castile Soap, three cakes for 5c.

Bixby's Shoe Polish at 5c a bottle.

1,000 yards Lace at 5c a yard, worth 15 and 20c.

200 Corsets, including "Warner's Health," "Bridal," "Diamond" and other well known brands, only 50c a pair.

500 Gent's Suspenders at 25c, worth 35c.

100 Silk Belts at 10c each.

A good Machine Cotton, two spools for 5c.

100 yards all Silk Grenadines at 75c a yard, worth $1.50.

All our 50c Waist Silks at 40c yard.

We will move to No. 29 North Front street, Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Heinsberger.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

aug 1 tf

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.

CHANGE OF PIER.

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 3d, 1895,

Clyde Line Steamers for

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

and GEORGETOWN, S. C.,

will sale Saturdays at 3.00 p. m., from Pier 49, E. R., between Clinton and Montgomery streets, near the Receiving Station of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., instead of Pier 29, E. R., as heretofore.

Wm. P. Clyde & Co, Gen'l Agts.

5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

THEO. G. EGER, Traf. Mgr.

july 27 1w

Just to Remind You

THAT YOU CAN'T HELP BEING

CURED

If you will have your Prescription work done by

JAS. D. NUTT,

Jy 28 tf The Druggist.

For Rent,

THAT DESIRABLE STORE No. 18 Market street, at present occupied by Sol. Bear & Co. Three Stories, elevator and basement and all modern improvements. Possession given October 1st.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr., 19 Market street.

july 26 7t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 5 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Balls, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcement and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or call us briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the writer is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 3, 1895

THIS MUST BE DONE.

Whatever the outcome of the present free silver agitation may be the monetary question will never be finally and satisfactorily settled until the Government is divorced from the banks and confines itself to its legitimate sphere of coining money, without becoming endorser for and a silent partner in private corporations, without in any way sharing the profits. But this is not the main objection to this Governmental connection with the banks, for it is protected against loss by the bonds deposited as security for circulating notes, although as a matter of right and principle the Government should in no way be connected with banks which loan money and receive deposits, for the endorsement thus given wins the confidence of the public, which is sometimes very much abused. The Government makes itself responsible for the notes issued by its authority but not for the deposits in the event the bank fails, and thus by standing sponsor for the bank the Government becomes indirectly responsible for the wrong done depositors who lose their money by the misfortunes, bad management or dishonesty of the bank officials, the presumption being that the inspectors whose duty it is to examine periodically into the condition of the banks, perform their duty and see that they are in a good condition, and report their standing for the information of both the Government and the public. But the number of failures of banks which were supposed to be in a solvent condition shows either that many of these inspectors are very remiss in their duty or that they are easily imposed upon, and the confiding patrons of the bank suffer when the unanticipated collapse comes.

But that is not all. That might be guarded against by very stringent laws and by the selection of a very high and reliable order of experts to fill the positions of examiners. There is a more serious objection than that, for while the Government and the banks are associated even in the mere relation of principal and partial endorser, the banks will always claim precedence in the right to be heard in any monetary legislation proposed, and will always exert a powerful influence in Congress and in the political arena where Congressmen are made and unmade. As the great money controllers (and we say this without any disrespect) they will always claim a prior right to be heard, and they wield a talismanic power which never fails to secure them a hearing.

For thirty years they have controlled the financial policies and legislation of this country, and to-day they are fighting with a determination never surpassed to hold their grip and dominate as they have dominated ever since they got control. There is neither sentiment, patriotism, nor politics in money. It is cold-blooded and calculating, and will knife any man or sacrifice any party which refuses to be subservient to it and obey its behests. It helped to slaughter Seymour in 1868, because the Democratic Convention which nominated him inserted a plank in its platform in opposition to national banks, although August Belmont, the American agent of the Rothschilds, was the chairman of the National Democratic Committee. To-day the money lords are playing a hand with both political parties to force them to stand upon such a platform as to finances as they may approve, and threatening in the event of refusal to erase party lines and nominate a candidate who will represent their views.

They are now conducting a so-called "campaign of education;" have their information bureaus, printing establishments from which they send out tons of literature, and volunteer to edit with their stereotype plates all the papers that consent to be so edited. There are some of them in North Carolina. This is business, and like business men they go about it in a business way, and knowing the value of the thing they are fighting for they are not niggardly in putting their money where they think it will "do the most good." They are playing a big and a strong hand in politics now, and will continue to play it until the battle is decided next year, and if they lose that then they will turn their attention to Congress, as they have been doing in the past.

There is but one way that we see to put an end to this money dictation and domination, and that is by breaking the bank monopoly which now rules under the shadow and endorsement of the Government. Give us State banks to compete with them and that will break the monopoly and lessen their power without in any way impairing their usefulness, until by limitation they go out of existence, and being freed from them the Government may go on as it did before the national banks were established and attend, without dictation or interference, to the business of coining the gold and silver that may be offered for coinage, and let the banks manage their own affairs in their own way, subject to such laws and regulations as the respective States may enact and prescribe. That's the way our fathers did, and that's the way we should do.

* * *

We were aware of the fact that the manufacture of furniture was making considerable progress in this State, but we were not aware of the fact that much of this furniture found its way Northward, and as far Northward, too, as the New England States, until we saw that statement quoted in the press dispatches yesterday from the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*. This is reversing the order, for it is not so very long since nearly all of our furniture, fine and common, was imported from the North, as most of it is yet. The first furniture factory established in North Carolina since the war is not yet ten years old, but within that time a good many have sprung up, and while none of them is very large the aggregate amount of work turned out by them would make a very good showing, and some of this is of a very superior order and attractive, and yet as cheap if not cheaper than the same grades imported from the North. For this business North Carolina offers the greatest advantages in the large variety of beautiful and suitable timber and in its cheapness, embracing some varieties which are rarely found elsewhere in commercial quantities. With the experience that our manufacturers are acquiring in the manufacture of the commoner grades it will not be long until they venture upon the higher priced classes of goods, in the manufacture of which there is no reason why they should not succeed as well as they have with the cheaper kind.

* * *

In favorably commenting upon the announcement that two cotton factories were to be built in Greensboro, in this State, and that a movement was on foot for the building of two more, the Charleston *News and Courier* calls attention to the fact that Tuscaloosa, Alabama, a town of 4,000 population, has three mills and another just started, the capital for all of which was furnished by Tuscaloosa people, who own and operate them. Several of the cotton mills which are in operation in Charlotte (the most hustling town in this State) were built and equipped in the same way—on the co-operative, installment plan. Both Northern and home capital is invested in the Greensboro mills. What Tuscaloosa, Charlotte and Greensboro are doing any other live town favorably situated as to transportation, supplies of material, fuel, or water power, &c., can do by co-operation among the people of the town and adjacent country, for the latter would be as much benefitted by the establishment of factories as the town people would be, for they would have the advantage of the home market that would thus be established, and reap their share of the profits arising from the business, and when well managed our cotton factories all pay handsomely.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Several Republicans organs have highly commended Gov. Budd, of California, for refusing permission to any semi-military organization to parade and drill with arms unless carrying the United States flag, and none other. They probably did not know that Budd was a Democrat.—*New York Mercury, Dem.*

—— The Birmingham *News* states that the Alice furnace in that city is now turning out a grade of pig iron from which steel rails can be made by the basic process without the admixture of scrap iron. This is good news for Alabama, and if the output can be kept at sufficient quantity, Birmingham's dream of steel rail mills in its limits may be soon realized.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

MINOR MENTION.

We read a good deal these days in the gold standard organs about Mexico—which is on a silver basis—and it is held up as a frightful warning to the people of this country who advocate the free coinage of silver. Now, as a matter of fact, there is as little room for comparison between Mexico and the United States as there is between a June bug and a lightning locomotive or an ocean greyhound. When they have exhausted themselves on Mexico they jump over to China and Japan, two more silver countries, and moralize on the condition of the laboring classes over there when they know as well as they know the difference between a chunk of chalk and a chunk of coal that the low wages they talk about are not the result of a silver currency but the result of an overcrowded labor market compared with the demand for labor, which makes labor cheap, for when employers can get all the labor they want at low wages they are not going to offer high wages, in Mexico, China, Japan, or anywhere else. But to produce anything logical out of the assumed argument as it applies to these countries, it would devolve upon these gentlemen to show that their condition is becoming worse than it was, which they can't do, for two of them, Mexico and Japan, have made marvellous progress within the past ten years. What Japan has done, both in peace and in war, has excited the admiration of the world, and the progress that Mexico has made within that time will compare favorably with the progress of any other country of like population in the world. When they seek for frightful examples of the effect of silver currency, Mexico and Japan are not the countries to go to.

* * *

— Newbern *Journal*: Mrs. Elizabeth C. Holland, relict of Mr. Stephen Holland, died at her residence last night, after a protracted illness, in the 64th year of her age.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: We regret to announce the death of Mr. George W. Powell, which occurred in Richmond on July 27th. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. V. G. Bayliss, of this city.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Ex-Sheriff Robert W. Hardie passed away at his residence in this city, on Saturday morning last, aged a few days over 78 years. The deceased was a native of Raleigh and came to Fayetteville in the Fall of 1843.

— Southport *Leader*: Mark Fargusson has a small peach tree growing near his home, upon which are a number of fine peaches growing. Without any special selection, one of these peaches was measured and found to be 8¼ inches in circumference.

— Raleigh *Press*: There are eleven prisoners in the Madison county jail to be tried for murder. It has been stated that only one man has been convicted of murder in the first degree since the war, and his case was removed from another county to that county.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: News reached here last Tuesday afternoon that Mr. M. D. Lockhart had died at his home in Richmond county. Mr. Lockhart was a native of this county, and lived near Rock Rest until a year or two ago, when he moved to Richmond county. —— We learn that Mr. Wm. Griffin, of New Salem township, made forty bushels of wheat from two bushels sown.

— Charlotte *Observer*: According to advertisement, the Monroe Cotton Mills were sold and were bid off by Messrs. Heath for $62,300, which is regarded by all as a fair price. This will pay all indebtedness and leave some for the stockholders. Everything was fair and everybody seems satisfied with the result. It is said the mill will resume Monday under the new management.

— Salisbury *Herald*: Sam Mickle and his nephew, William, were in the woods about two miles from Elken Wednesday morning cutting trees, when a limb of the tree which they were cutting split off, falling and hitting Sam on the head, killing him instantly. He was about 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and nine children.

TWINKLINGS

— New arrival—"Hot, isn't it?"

Satan—"Oh, no; not at all. It is merely the humidity that you notice."—*Detroit Tribune.*

— Would selections from Meyerbeer be against the law at a New York Sunday concert?—*Boston Herald.*

— Modern Girl—"Is the surveyor at home?" Lady—"He will be to-morrow. What is wanted?" "Ask him when he can come around and lay off that sleeve pattern."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

— Bachelor—I am told that a married man can live on half the income that a single man requires.

Married Man—Yes; he has to.—*New York Weekly.*

— Jones—"I thrashed Smith last night for kissing my wife."

Brown—"But you have kissed his."

Jones—"Well, it's his business to thrash me for that. That's his affair; I haven't anything to do with that."—*Truth.*

— Teacher—Which letter is the next one to the letter 'H'?

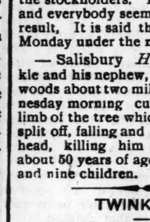
Boy—Dunno, ma'am,

Teacher—What have I on both sides of my nose?

Boy—Freckles, ma'am.—*Tit-Bits.*

HEART DISEASE, like many other ailments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but ***Constantly grows worse.*** There are thousands who know they have a defective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and ***Don't know what to take for it,*** as they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Silas Farley of Dyesville, Ohio who writes June 19, 1894, as follows:

"I had heart disease for 23 years, my heart hurting me almost continually. The first 15 years I doctored all the time, trying several physicians and remedies, until my last doctor told me it was only a question of time as I could not be cured. I gradually grew worse, very weak, and completely discouraged, until I lived, propped half up in bed, because I ***couldn't lie down*** nor sit up. Thinking my time had come I told my family what I wanted done when I was gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Mrs. Fannie Jones, of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking ***Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart*** and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working at light work and on March 19 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I have not lost a day since. I am 55 years old, 5 ft. 4½ inches and weigh 250lbs. ***I believe I am fully cured,*** and I am now only anxious that everyone shall know of your wonderful remedies."



Dyesville, Ohio. SILAS FARLEY.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills are guaranteed to stop Headache in 20 minutes. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists.
June 15 1y sa tu th change

ALL PAIN GOES WHEN PAIN-KILLER COMES

For Colic, Cramps, Cholera Morbus and all Summer Complaints, there is no cure equal to **Pain-Killer.** Get a bottle to-day. Keep it constantly on hand, for there is no kind of pain or ache—internal or external—that

Pain Killer

will not relieve. Genuine bottle bears name of PERRY DAVIS & SON. Look out for imitations and substitutes. Double the former quantity for 25 cents.

June 8 52t sa we fr

KEEPER OF THE CLOCKS.

This Is Mr. Foy's Calling as an Official of the New York Elevated Roads.

Probably the most independent position in the Manhattan Elevated Railway company, from president to trackwalker, is held by Charles J. Foy. He is the official clockmaker and time regulator for the corporation, and his calling is unique and out of the ordinary, to say the least. It takes him six full days of hard work to complete the task he has mapped out as his week's work, and then on Monday morning he has to start in and do the same thing over again. His duties require that he keep every clock used by the company in good running order. This means that he must also wind and set them so that they will be kept as nearly correct as possible.

All of the timepieces in his charge are eight day clocks, so that the winding does not have to be done more than once a week. If it did, he would be compelled to engage an assistant, for the present task takes up every minute of his time, and if he misses a day he has hard work to make it up, for unless an accident happens the clocks go right on ticking.

On Monday morning he starts on the stations of the Second avenue line. As soon as the train stops he runs to the ticket office, and, producing a key, which is shaped like a crank, he winds the clock in a jiffy. Then he compares its time with the time of the watch he carries and makes the proper correction in the hands of the clock, if such action is necessary. It is seldom that he fails to catch the following train, and he boards it only to get off at the next station and repeat his task.

On Tuesday the entire day is consumed in this manner on the Third avenue line; on Wednesday he goes along the Sixth avenue branch, and Thursday finds him on the Ninth avenue trains. Friday he devotes his time to the switch trains and offices at all parts of the roads, and on Saturday he remains up in his clockshop in Harlem and manages to clean and repair four or five clocks.

In all Timekeeper Foy has 275 clocks to keep tabs on, and every clock is cleaned once a year. In order to arrange this work without robbing the stations he cleans just five clocks a week, giving each its regular turn, so that when a year has rolled away all the clocks have been attended to and the ones which were first to be cleaned are ready for another brushing up. Mr. Foy likes his position and says there is too much hustling in it for him to feel that it is monotonous.—New York Herald.

The Dear Board Fence.

The small boy was in love. Not that he called it by any such grown up term, but the elders of the family recognized the symptoms as unmistakable. He had come home one day from school full of the charms of a small maiden whose curls—so said the small boy—had bobbed up and down when she played "chaser" just like long yellow shavings. After this any mention of the small maiden caused the small boy to blush a fiery red under his freckles. He also fell into a Mary's little lamb sort of habit of lingering about after school hours until the small maiden did appear, which made him unconsciously late in arriving home. One afternoon he didn't come home at all. At last after supper he came in, his face wreathed with smiles. Was he so very late? Why, he had just staid after school to play "chaser" with the small maiden, and such fun as they had! He had watched her bobbing curls to his heart's content, and they had raced and run all about the schoolyard and the neighboring block until they were thoroughly tired out. "And what did you do then?" asked the small boy's mother. "Oh, then," replied the small boy, his freckles fairly blotted out beneath his blushes, while his eyes beamed ecstatically, "then we leaned against the same board fence."—Philadelphia Press.

Cleansing the Surgeon's Hands.

In Germany the usual method for surgeons to clean their hands is that of Furbinger. It consists in brushing the hands and nails with soap and hot water and then dipping them in an 80 per cent alcohol solution and finally washing with a 2 per cent sublimate of mercury, each part of this proceeding to last one minute. Recently Reinecke of Leipsic has asserted that a more disinfecting of the hands may be obtained by rubbing with alcohol only and washing afterward with pure sterilized water. The alcohol owes its power to its action in dissolving the sebaceous substance on the surface of the skin and enabling the bacteria which adhere to it to be easily washed away. Instead of brushes, which are difficult to clean and which irritate the hands, he recommends loofah sponges. Another reformer in this matter is Dr. Schleich, who rejects all brushing and only washes the hands with a soap invented by himself, which consists of domestic soap (one part), marble powder (three parts) and lysol (4 per cent of the whole).—Philadelphia Record.

Literature and Art.

Those who pursue literature or art in its various branches in this country and have talents in some degree commensurate with their ambition are now generally able to make a comfortable livelihood. Indeed the men and women in the very front rank are beginning to receive incomes which would be highly satisfactory to a leading lawyer or physician. Of course original work in literature or art demands special ability and fitness, but the general utility man is beginning to have many opportunities presented to him in connection with what may be called the clerical work of these professions. The great magazines and publishing houses have an increasing need for trained, scholarly men, for capable critics and discerning advisers in the field both of letter press and illustration. —From "Occupation," by Robert Grant, in Scribner's.

A Mean Trick.

It was a mean trick that Fogg played on the barber. He went in for a shave, and he asked the tonsorial artist if he thought he could give him a hair cut and a shampoo next day, and if he honed razors and if he had any head washes and hair oils that he could recommend. The barber was delighted, and Fogg says he never had a better shave in his life. Of course he can't play that at the same shop again, but there are plenty of other barbers in town, and Fogg thinks he can bamboozle them all in the same way. A great head has Fogg, but wait till one of his victims gets hold of it.—Boston Transcript.

The British—that is to say, the immigrants from the British isles—form the largest proportion of the foreign element in the states of Rhode Island and Pennsylvania.

A DARING HORSEMAN.

Express Rider Jim's Feat Was a Daring but Foolhardy One.

In the days when the west was wild and woolly and a yard wide a party of Londoners bent on the destruction of the buffalo struck a small station on one of the now long forgotten coach lines on the plains. Not one of the Englishmen had ever been in the country before, but each was confident of his ability to do the region in proper style. The whole outfit had rounded up at the station on the discovery of Indian signs, but after lying over for two days the Englishmen concluded that the three frontiersmen acting as their guides had been unnecessarily frightened. On the third day they announced that they were going on to the next station.

"All right," said the frontiersmen. "We'll go with you, but it will be a run and a fight for it."

At dawn the following day the party was preparing to mount when the agent called out, "Here comes the express!"

Far to the eastward a horseman was coming over the crest of a rise in the prairie. As he came into full view the party could see that he was hanging low over the pommel of his saddle, and that he was lashing the wiry steed galloping at full tilt under him. Presently over the rise came another horseman, then another and another, until a score were strung out on the trail of the pony express. The agent silently withdrew to the station and reappeared with a rifle. "Indians," he remarked.

The Englishmen drew their shooting irons and retreated to the cabin. But the agent and his helpers led a pony out of the stable, saddled and bridled the animal and held it beside the trail. "Jim may want to go on," explained the agent.

Just before the trail turned into the station it ran through a water course filled at the time with suffocating alkali dust. The Englishmen watched the express rider until he dashed into the farther opening of the out and then prepared to fight for their lives. As the pursued and pursuers went out of sight in the dust the men at the station heard a rifle crack and then horrifying yells, the warwhoops of the Indians. Presently out of the dust clouded water course dashed the express rider, followed closely by painted, screeching savages. The express rider's face was gashed by an arrowhead, and in the flank of his foam lathered animal a feathered shaft waved to and fro at every leap.

As the Indians came on Englishmen, guides and station men opened fire. With the first volley three bucks went down, and two of them never rose again. The third leaped astride of a companion's pony, and before the smoke of the first volley had floated upward in thin blue wisps the war party sought the shelter of the water course. The express rider came on, and as he was abreast of the fresh mount held by the station agent he leaped from his still running pony, dragging the saddlebags with him.

"Going to stop over, Jim?" asked the agent.

"Hell, no," was the answer, and he threw himself astride the fresh pony and dashed down the trail. Presently he turned, plucked an arrow from his sleeve and with a laugh tossed it away. Then he leaned over the neck of the pony and lashed its flanks. The next station was ten miles away, and at every mile there must be an armed band.

The Englishmen stuck to the station for ten days, when a troop of cavalry came along. At the station down the trail they found the express rider knocking about the bar with a strip of plaster across his face. One of the Englishmen walked up to him, and after looking into his face said, "My friend, you are a brave man, but you are also a d——d fool."—New York World.

Americanisms In Scott's Novels.

"In rereading some of Scott's novels lately," said a bookish man, "I came across two expressions which are dubbed in England rank Americanisms. In 'Woodstock' Dr. Rochecliffe says to Alice Lee, 'Thou art too smart for me,' and in 'Quentin Durward,' when the hero is in the garden of the bishop's palace near Liege, 'the lattice opened right above the little postern door.' This reminds me that, according to Boswell, in his 'Life of Johnson,' a nobleman was mistaken by a shopman for an American because he talked neither like an Englishman nor a Scotchman. That happened in 1773, about the time, by the way, or not far from it, when Miss Burney in one of her novels used mad in the sense of angry, also an alleged Americanism."—New York Sun.

Too Literal.

"Ye can't believe half ye reads in books," said the newcomer to the warden.

"What's the matter?"

"I seen in the library a book that says a man orter be the molder of his own fortunes. I tried ter be, and here I am, jugged fer counterfeiting."—Washington Star.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY.

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The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

Fry Fish

and other food in Cottolene and there will be no complaint of indigestion or dyspepsia. It is more *healthful*, more *economical*, better in flavor than any other shortening. Genuine put up in pail with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath.

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A Farm Larger Than a State.

The largest ranch now running in full blast in the state of Wyoming is that owned by ex-Senator Warren. The dimensions of this immense "farm" are of such mammoth proportions that figures on its area appear almost fabulous and beyond belief. Its dimensions are 75 by 100 miles, and it is stocked with upward of 200,000 animals of various kinds, including horses, cattle, sheep, goats, hogs and half breed buffalo. The itemized inventory shows that 400 horses, 30,000 cattle and over 150,000 sheep daily graze on the ex-senator's "broad acres." Compared with the state of Rhode Island, this gigantic farm is as a four horse bus to a baby cab. The state mentioned is only 37 miles one way and 47½ the other. The farm is 75 by 100 miles.—St. Louis Republic.

A Sum In Oriental Division.

An oriental died, leaving 17 camels. He willed one-half to his eldest son, one-third to the second and one-ninth to the third son. While disputing about the division a camel driver came along and offered to settle the question. This he did by loaning them one of his own camels, thus making 18 in all, when the division was easy. No. 1 took nine camels, No. 2 six camels, No. 3 two camels—17 in all—and the borrowed camel was then restored to its owner! How can we explain the fact that each son got his share and something over?—Exchange.

Rather Snappy.

Man (to baker boy)—What is your dog's name, sonny?

Baker Boy—Ginger.

Man—Does Ginger bite?

Baker Boy—Naw; Ginger snaps.—Detroit Free Press.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 lb Jute	@	5½
Standard	7½@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ lb	13½@	14
Sides ℔ lb	8½@	10
Shoulders ℔ lb	@	8
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ lb	7 @	7¼
Shoulders ℔ lb	6½@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	@	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	60 @	
Virginia Meal	60 @	65
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle	@	75
CANDLES— ℔ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	26
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE— ℔ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	13
State	@	10
COFFEE— ℔ lb—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	22
Rio	15 @	21
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	7½	8¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	26
EGGS— ℔ dozen	@	09
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 3 ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 50 @	4 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR— ℔ barrel—		
Low grade	3 00 @	3 75
Choice	4 00 @	4 25
Straight	4 25 @	4 40
First Patent	5 00 @	5 25
GLUE ℔ lb	7½@	10
GRAIN— ℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	65 @	67½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	65
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	65
Oats, from store	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof	@	50
Cow Peas	90 @	1 00
HIDES, ℔ lb—		
Green	@	4
Dry	@	5½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—	@	1 00
Eastern	@	90
Western	@	90
North River	@	90
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2 @	2½
LARD, ℔ lb—		
Northern	8½@	9
North Carolina	8½@	9
LIME, ℔ barrel		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	30 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	32 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	18 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" in bbls	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" in bbls	25 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13 @	14
" in bbls	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	26
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	@	2 50
ORE, ℔ barrel—		
City Mean	4 50 @	13 50
Rump	@	14 00
Prime	@	15 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10 @	22
SALT— Stock, Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	55
Lisbon	@	55
A-ores	@	55
on 125 ℔ Sacks	45 @	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	3 00
Cypress Sapp	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Grand	4½@	5
Standard A	@	4¾
White Ex. C	@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	@	4¼
C, Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½@	
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	10 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	8 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	12½@	
Merry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, August 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet at 34½ cents per gallon for country and 35 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl. for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote Hard $1 20, Yellow Dip $1 60, and Virgin $1 90.

COTTON—Steady.

Ordinary	4¼	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	5¾	" "
Low Middling	6 7-16	" "
Middling	6¾	" "
Good Middling	7 3-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	00 bales
Spirits Turpentine	189 casks
Rosin	758 bbls
Tar	216 bbls
Crude Turpentine	57 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Evening—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent; last loan at 1 and closing offered at 1. Prime mercantile paper quoted at 4@4½ per cent. Bar silver 66¼. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489¼@489¾ for sixty days, and 489½@489¾ for demand. Posted rates 490@491. Commercial bills 488¼@489. Government bonds steady. United States bonds higher. Railroad bonds weak.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

Futures closed barely steady: August 6 87; September 6 90; October 6 94; November 6 98; December 7 02; January 7 08.

NEW YORK, August 2—Evening—Cotton steady; middling gulf 7¾; middling 7¼c; net receipts — bales; gross receipts 61 bales; forwarded 50 bales; exports to the Continent 901 bales; sales 1,100 bales; spinners 700 bales; stock 172,891 bales.

Weekly—Net receipts — bales; gross 538 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,091 bales; to the France 338 bales; to the Continent 3,843 bales; forwarded 486 bales; sales 26,447 bales; spinners 5,398 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 395 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,865 bales; to the Continent 901 bales; stock 334,274 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 1,676 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,508 bales; exports to France 338 bales; exports to the Continent 3,763 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,908,758 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,421,776 bales; exports to France 772,833 bales; exports to the Continent 2,417,243 bales.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Flour neglected and weak; winter wheat, low grades $2 50@3 10; fair to fancy $3 30@3 80; patents $4 00@4 05; low extras $2 50@3 10; Minnesota clear $3 90@3 20; patents $3 90@4 60; city mills $4 00@$4 25. Southern flour dull and easy; common to fair extra $2 20@3 00; good to choice $3 00@3 80. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 red in store and at elevator 73½c; afloat 74½c; options opened firm and advanced at ½@¾c, declined 1½@1¾, rallied ½c, and closed firm at ½@1c under yesterday with a fair trade; No. 2 red, August and September 73½c; October 73½c; December 74½c; May 77½c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 red 48¾c at elevator, 49¾@50¾c afloat; options advanced ¾c, declined ¾@1⅝c, rallied ¾@1c, and closed firm at ¾@¾c below yesterday, with trading fairly active; August and September 48½c; October 46¾c; May 40⅝c. Oats more active and steady for export; options fairly active and easier; August 26½c; September 26c; October 26½c; No. 2 white, October 28c; spot prices—No. 2 28c; No. 2 white 32½c; mixed Western 28@29c. Hay quiet and steady; shipping 75c; good to choice 95c@$1 05. Wool moderately firm; domestic fleece 16@23c; pulled 15@15½c. Beef quiet and steady at $11 00@13 00; extra mess $8 00; beef hams dull, easy at $18 00; tierced beef dulland firm; city extra India mess $16 00@17 00; cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard lower, closed steady; Western steam $6 47½; city $5 25 asked; September 6 45, nominal; refined quiet and easy; Continent $6 85; South America $7 15; compound $4 75@5 25. Pork steady and in moderate demand; mess $11 75@13 25. Butter, fancy in demand and firm; State dairy 11@17c; creamery

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Burns	Stitches,	Hoof All,
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THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it, one of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal** applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

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The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

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The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when they come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

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Capsules are superior to Copaibe, Injections, Cubebs without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Morning Star.

CLOSE OF THE TALK

Harvey and Horr End Their Exhaustive Debate.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER

One of the Subjects Elaborated at the Final Session—Horr Devotes Most of His Time to the Question Whether the United States Alone Should Adopt Free Coinage—Harvey Further Exemplifies the Theory of Scientific Bimetallism.

[Copyright, 1895, by Axel F. Hatch.]

Horr had the floor again at the beginning of the last days' debate on the silver question, and proceeded to criticise Harvey's use of the only correct figures Harvey had given of American grain prices"—"those he gave Thursday last for corn in 1872 and 1894. Said Horr: "When analyzed they show a per capita decrease for man and beast in the latter year of 35 per cent, and an advance in gold prices of 25 per cent. This corresponds with what Mr. Harvey repeatedly has said is to be expected under normal conditions according to the law of varying supply and demand, and thus proves that silver legislation has not affected corn prices in the United States." Continuing Horr said that the Saetherbeck tables proved nothing for this country; they were competed from European figures. "I defy him to produce the table of averages agricultural prices in America, constructed by himself or any one else that will show a decline for the whole country since 1870."

He then questioned Harvey's statement that there were 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 people out of work in this country at present, which was quoted from Carroll D. Wright, and Horr read a telegram from Wright denying that he had ever given such figures.

Harvey replied that about the only fact he had used without confirming it was the one last mentioned by Horr. He had asked some labor leaders if it could be relied upon and they said it could. He had found out later that it was wrong, and it was no longer in his book. He had never knowingly printed or stated a fact he did not believe was correct. But when those working half time and those not working at all were considered "you have got more than 4,000,000."

The silver champion began his continuation of the argument with the production of a "table from pages 134 to 138 of the mint report for 1893, of the gold and silver coined in this country from 1792 to 1873. I do this to remove the representation that has gone all over the country that for the first half of the century we were on a silver basis and from 1850 to 1873 we were on a gold basis. The best answer to that argument is the production of the table of coins themselves. The statement that gold did not seek the mints for the first fifty years and that silver did not seek the mints for the last thirty years prior to 1873 is not true.

"Page 130 of the United States coinage laws, appendix and statistics, 1894, gives the approximate stock of money in the world. The stock of gold there given is $8,901,900,000; the stock of silver there given is $8,931,800,000. This estimate includes gold and silver coins and gold and silver bullion available for coinage into money. The quantity of these two metals available for coinage into money is what is left after the demand for them of the arts and manufactures are supplied. As civilization has grown the use in arts and manufacture of these metals has grown out of proportion to the increase in population."

Horr then took the floor and proceeded to discuss what he considered the meat of the question: "Can this nation alone establish the ratio of 16 to 1 and maintain it among the nations of the world?" He did not believe Harvey took the affirmative of that proposition. He quoted Harvey's book as follows: "They say it is not bimetallism unless two metals stay at exactly the parity of 16 to 1. These men do not know what bimetallism is. We may have bimetallism and bimetallic prices whether one metal has a tendency to leave us more than the other or not, and if desirable to stop this leaving a change in the ratio would do it." Harvey, consequently, said Horr was not a stickler for 16 to 1.

Continuing Horr said: "Now I start out with this proposition: Nations by their laws do not fix the value of things. They cannot do it if they try. The actual value of the two metals at the present time is wide apart. The figures 16 to 1 do not represent the commercial value of the two today. Nobody claims they do. Always, from the earliest foundation of society, the relative value between gold and silver has been fixed by the people of the world and not by legislation. That is a fixed fact. They have never been able legally to determine any ratio and have it remain permanently.

"Now, Mr. Harvey and I both agree that the free coinage of silver will decrease the measure of value used here in this country. He don't deny that. The burden of his whole talk in this debate is that we ought to have a cheaper measure; that the unit is worth too much. So now we agree that it will change the measure. He proposes to relieve the distress of the people by letting them pay what they owe in cheaper money. I answer him, 'No, the debts of the day, the bulk of them, have been contracted with the gold dollar as the measure, and to relieve the payment of them in any way by a trick of this kind is repudiation.'

"He answers me by saying: 'I agree with you, the unit of values should be used by both parties the same,' but he says 'for twenty-two years your unit has been increasing in value and silver has remained stable.'

Harvey said he would reply to the foregoing at the proper time, and proceeded with his estimate of the precious metals used in the arts. He then introduced a table showing the production of gold and its use in the arts each year from 1850 to 1892 in the United States, showing a production varying irregularly from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000, and use in the arts almost regularly increasing from a little less than $11,000,000 to over $16,000,000. He called attention to the quantity of gold left each year to be used as money, showing $25,000,000 in 1880 and less than $14,000,000 in 1892.

Then he took up silver and said that of the whole stock $1,954,300,000 was used in India, China, Mexico and the South American states, Japan and the Straits, India having $450,000,000 of it. Of the remainder the United States had $634,000,000; United Kingdom, $112,000,000; France, $500,000,000; Germany, $215,000,000; Spain, $155,000,000, and the remainder among the smaller nations of the earth. The figures are all coinage value in our dollars.

He quoted authorities to show that there was no stock of silver to speak of in Europe; that the use of silver in the arts had grown wonderfully and that the supply in the European market was "ridiculously small at any one time." Last year's silver production of this country was $40,000,000 and $37,164,713 was exported, showing that there was a demand abroad for substantially all our silver, and these facts had an important bearing on independant action by the United States.

He laid down the propositions that the demand by the rich for either metal became greater as the metal become costly; that the dearer was hoarded when used exclusively for primary money; that when both were used the plain people hoarded silver to serve them in time of need, the rich hoarded gold to bull the money market. Hoarding of silver by the people was beneficial; hoarding of gold was an injury. That was one of the reasons why silver has always proven the more stable money. Gold was not regular in production.

Here he introduced another table showing the production of gold from 1840 to 1892, inclusive. It showed $37,000,000 in 1849, going up to $155,000,000 in 1853, dropping variably to $90,000,000 in 1874, increasing to $119,000,000 in 1878, dropping to $95,000,000 in 1888, and then increasing pretty regularly to $138,000,000 in 1892. The production of the two metals combined was more regular than either separately, which made them safer for use as money.

"In the case of the two metals we are considering they differ from corn in this: The use of these metals for money, when given full money functions, is comparatively unlimited. The supply, unlike corn, is limited."

Horr then proceeded with his argument against the change of the present system. "There is no disguising the issue between us; it is simply this: Can we benefit the people of this republic now by making a dollar mean any considerable amount less than it now is by making it actually less in value? The free coinage of silver on a ratio of 16 to 1 means silver monometallism. The first result of such a law will be to drive the gold out of the country.

"Who will be injured and who will be benefitted by scaling down all debts, by making our measure of value cheaper? Can you bless a people by slipping the coins? Monarchs used to indulge in it. Such efforts have always ended and always will end in robbing the mass of the people. Whenever you change the value of money by any device which cheapens the unit of measure and lessens the price of the coin in use and compel people to take it at the old price then you rob the common people of any nation, and the profit has usually gone into the pockets, not of money lenders, but of money changers. That is the history of the world.

"Now I come to the practical question: Who in the United States will be benefited by giving them cheap dollars for the good ones they now receive? I first say our census arranges the toilers, great classes of the American people under different subdivisions. The first heading I find here is professional men; lawyers, doctors, preachers, editors, publishers of books, men who toil at any kind of public work. Now I ask the army of professionals, do you think it would benefit you to vote down the price of the dollar in which you are paid? They are all paid in money for their work. Will you be better off by getting just the same number of dollars and having them worth just half as much?

"There are of those people, Mr. Harvey, 944,343, the book is right here. I next call up those engaged in trades and transportation. That includes all the railroad hands, all the steamboat hands. That includes all the people who work in different trades."

Harvey replied: "He talks about clipped coins. Who clipped the coins in 1873? Who started the world upon the robber measure of values of 1873? There is great concern among some of our citizens that if free coinage of silver is adopted those holding gold obligations will be paid in silver, also that gold will leave us, and a debtor who owes gold will not be able to get it without paying a high premium in order to discharge his debt. Both of these questions can be answered together. Gold obligations would be paid in gold and not in silver. To secure the gold with which to do this would not be so difficult as it is now.

"It would operate this way. As soon as the United States opens its mints and confers on silver the full functions of money with the right to no one thereafter to make a debt payable in gold, the demand for gold would be withdrawn except to pay previous debts thus payable. When you withdraw the demand in such a pronounced way from an article it must decline in value. With the demand thus suddenly thrown on silver to supply the United States with money its value would rapidly advance. Gold is now at a premium of one hundred per cent. over silver.

"When the proposition is made that free coinage of silver will send gold to a premium and make it harder for you to pay a debt, you are misled by the manner in which the proposition is put. Premium over what? Premium over silver is meant. Silver would be in that event the medium of exchange through which you would get the gold—but you would have sold your property at a higher price in silver, and when converted into gold you would have received more gold for your property than you do now. If the demand for wheat in the United States were suddenly to be transferred to corn, wheat in the markets of the world would decline, and corn would advance.

"I want right here to answer Mr. Horr's proposition that we cannot by law confer value upon silver or anything else. It is not the stamp upon the coin that gives value to it—it is the law creating it as money. When you make a new use for a thing you increase its value. Wheat would not be worth as much as it is now if it were not for its use when ground into flour for bread. But we are answered, gold will go out of circulation and a panic will result. If it should prove true that gold went out of circulation it would be because silver had come into circulation.

"Passing from a specie basis to paper in 1861 did not bring on a panic. It brought good times. Passing from a paper basis to specie in 1879 created no disturbance. In fact paper and gold had come together before the day of resumption had arrived. It worked then as it will work now. Gold and silver will come together before the [silver remonetization] act is passed."

Proceeding with his argument Horr said that 3,325,963 persons were employed in transportation and trades. "At least 3,000,000 of that army get their pay in wages given them each day, week and month, for the work they have done. You ask them whether they want a dollar that will buy a good many of the things they need, or one that will buy a part as much as they now receive and what will be the answer?

"The next witnesses I want to call up are those in domestic and personal service, the hired girls of the United States, the men who sweep the streets, the men who do the personal duties for people in this great country of ours. There are four million three hundred sixty thousand five hundred and six. They are all of them paid wages. Is there an idiot anywhere on the face of the earth who thinks those men and women would be benefited by giving them less for their day's work of the things they need—for that is what he proposes to do.

"Now I come to the list of those manufacturing and mechanical—all factory hands, all skilled laborers in the United States. There are 5,001,669. Go round among them, ask them, do you want the measure of value reduced? Do you want every dollar you earn cut in two? The next is agricultural, fisheries, mining. There are 9,013,201. A part of all these, who are in debt more than they have got property with which to pay, would tell you they would like to scale down their debts and pay but 50 cents on the dollar. Of these, 3,004,015 are farm hands, men who work by the day, men who get their pay in cash, not in productions. How will they vote?

"This makes a grand total of people who live by labor in the United States of 23,785,061. Of these people 16,000,000 receive their pay in wages from day to day and week to week, and large numbers of others are dependent upon good money in order to be prosperous in this world.

"Now in addition to this army of working people I have a crowd of witnesses I want to call to the stand to vote on this question. Many of them are on crutches; empty sleeves are hanging by the sides of many; scars received by the furrowing work of shot and shell when they were risking their lives that this nation might live. One million of them now in the United States. Ask them: 'Do you want your pensions cut down by giving you a dollar not worth as much as you have been receiving?'

"Again we have in this country savings banks. Four million, seven hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-five people put their money in savings banks. Do you propose to say to them: 'You have worked hard. Those dollars you deposited when they were worth their face in gold. We propose to let those banks pay you off in dollars that are worth only 50 cents and do not intend to let you help yourselves, either.'"

Harvey said the wages of servant girls had risen since 1878 because, the men not being able to provide homes for those dependent on them, the women had to go out and occupy situations the men should occupy, thus creating a demand for servants. Farm hands in 1878 got $15 a month, now they get $20. Going back to his subject he said: "Again they say, 'With silver only in circulation we are on a gold basis.' They are wrong. When under the law of a land either metal has a right to enter the mints and be coined into money, that nation is a bimetallic nation.

"I now pass to the question of 16 to 1. We maintain that there will be a commercial parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 if the law is passed putting both metals on an equal footing at that ratio. What we mean by an equal footing is that both shall have the right to enter the mints free to be coined into money with 23.22 grains of pure gold to be a dollar and 371¼ grains of pure silver to be a dollar. The money made from both metals to be full legal tender money in the payment of all debts, and the debtor to have the right to pay in either metal.

"No notes, bonds or other forms of indebtedness to be made payable in either metal to the exclusion of the other. All indebtedness to be payable in lawful money, and either gold or silver to discharge such indebtedness. The two metals will then be in competition with each other to supply the demand for money. The supply is limited and the demand is substantially unlimited.

"What we mean by the demand being unlimited is this: When a man owns either metal and it is a surplus over and above what is needed in the arts, he converts it into money at the mints and puts it himself into circulation. That the business interests of the country demand and will absorb all the gold and silver that can possibly seek the mints for coinage.

Horr continued on saving banks, saying that the deposits were $4,712,760,036, which would be cut in two by free coinage. Building and loan associations had deposits of $220,852,885; life insurance companies had liabilities of $3,691,686,594—all these would be cut in two. Then there were the depositors in other banks. Silver mines would be benefited, but all the silver produced in the country was not worth more than half the eggs produced. The free coinage measure would be destructive of all credit and credit was the base of all commercial transactions.

Harvey said life insurance men were money lenders who got rich on lapsed policies. Here's estimate of silver as compared with eggs was a good argument for free silver—showed that its supply was limited, while under free coinage the demand would be unlimited—those conditions would take care of the ratio. He then gave England a raking down for being "heartless and cruel" in money matters and sucking the life blood of other nations.

Horr took up the supply of gold and argued to show that it was increasing rapidly enough to supply the demand for business uses. He gave a table showing that the supply had increased from 1891 to 1893 inclusive $827,011,640 in six gold producing countries and gave Mulhall as authority for the statement that in 1890 the available stock in the world was $19,240,000,000—gold and silver, about equally divided. He then gives figures showing that new processes had reduced the cost of producing metals while the wages of the men employed had increased between 1879 and 1894 about 33 per cent.

Harvey said that as civilization advanced more money would be needed. He gave figures to show that manufactories were springing up all over silver countries while they were depressed in gold countries.

The debate ran on in this way, Horr closing by pressing Harvey with a Chinese coin, 1,000 of which were nominally equal to an American silver dollar, but of which 2,000 could be purchased with the silver dollar as it now is. Harvey closed with a plea for free coinage and the declaration that this country "should by right be independent of the financial laws of England or any other land that strikes at our liberty."

Resolutions were then adopted, thanking the Illinois club, the stenographer and assistants, the presiding officers and others. A number of questions were then answered and the great silver debate came to an end.

DECAY OF BOHEMIANISM.

Practically Dead, Though Some People Make a Fad of It.

Bohemianism is dead, and those who call themselves bohemians at the present day wear their rue with a difference. Sometimes they mistake the attendant circumstances for the cause and think themselves entitled to a reputation for ability merely because they refuse to go to bed at the same time as ordinary humanity. Such men of course have no right to call themselves after a distinguished and not unhonorable name. The mere habit of large suppers and late hours and loose ways of life generally has nothing which associates itself with that ready aptitude for all kinds of work and that disciplined though somewhat fitful activity which were the marks of the true bohemian.

There is no more significant proof of the change that has come over the artistic and literary world than the fact that every attempt to revive the old bohemianism in its former shape has invariably resulted in failure. The demand for the "good old" sanded floor and clay pipe of the past is limited to an undistinguished few, and the so called bohemian of these days is expected to pay and does pay his club subscription and his just debts. He is not so picturesque as he was, but he is much more punctual.

The cause of these changes is not far to seek. Nowadays the standard of life has risen in all the social spheres, and while the British workman demands his higher wages and more ample leisure the artist world clothes itself in purple and fine linen and requires to be surrounded with all the comforts and extravagances of palatial clubs. Only there is no eight hour limit for the contemporary inhabitant of this nondescript region, nor does he enroll himself into unions to extort terms from hard hearted proprietors and managers. Although his dinners and his suppers are much more costly than they used to be in the old days, he does not work less hard nor is his labor less worthy of ungrudging praise.

Meanwhile both actors and journalists have transformed the whole mise en scene of their lives. There is no more sackcloth nor locusts and wild honey for them. They are clad in the broadcloth of the ordinary world and have acquired a social sphere which their predecessors neither knew nor cared about. Possibly this may be the effect of that general equalization of conditions which accompanies the whole course of our modern democracy. We all dress alike, live alike, acknowledge the same social rules, adopt the same luxurious or extravagant tastes. The point to notice, however, is that the worth of the individual has not grown less, despite this democratic tendency. On the contrary, his value both to himself and to others has enormously increased. The modern dramatist makes, if he be not maligned, an extremely respectable fortune, and Mr. Gosse has informed us recently—and has, of course, suffered for his rashness—that the profits of certain of our more popular authors have gone up by leaps and bounds. —London Telegraph.

The Czar and His Critic.

A young poet had written a most scurrilous poem, in which he had described and libeled not only the empress, but also the grand dukes and duchesses. Some one, the censor of the press, went and told the empress. "The man had better be sent off to Siberia at once," he said. "It is not a case for delay." "Oh, no," said the empress, "wait a little, but tell the man I desire to see him at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening." When the poor man was told this, he felt as if the last hour had come, and that the emperor (Alexander II) must intend himself to pronounce eternal exile.

He went to the palace and was shown through all the grand staterooms, one after another, without seeing any one, till at last he arrived at a small, commonplace room at the end of them all, where there was a single table with a lamp upon it, and here he saw the empress, the emperor and all the grand dukes and duchesses whom he had mentioned in the poem. "How do you do, sir?" said the emperor. "I hear you have written a most beautiful poem, and I have sent for you that you may read it aloud to us yourself, and I have invited all the grand dukes and duchesses to come that they may have the pleasure of hearing you." Then the poor man prostrated himself at the emperor's feet. "Send me to Siberia, sire," he said, "force me to become a soldier, only do not compel me to read that poem." "Oh, sir, you are cruel to refuse me the pleasure, but you will not be so ungallant as to refuse the empress the pleasure of hearing your verses, and she will ask you herself." And the empress asked him. When he had finished, she said: "I do not think he will write any more verses about us again. He need not go to Siberia just yet."—Young Ladies' Journal.

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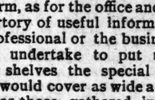

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A M	P M		—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
7 00	1 55	Lv.,	Mulberry street ..Ar	7 00	12 35
7 15		Lv....	Surry street....Ar	6 50	A M
10 43	3 47	Lv....	Jacksonville Lv	4 20	10 43
11 20	4 30	Lv....	Maysville..... Lv	3 36	10 09
11 43	4 53	Lv....	Pollocksville..... Lv	3 00	9 35
12 35	5 10	Ar....	Newbern..... Lv	2 20	9 20
	6 37	Ar—	Morehead City— Lv		8 07
P M	P M			P M	

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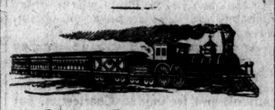


SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 5, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.43 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.37 a m, Richmond 5.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.30 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 8.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.34 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Atkinson 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.13 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.13 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.37 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 p m, Jacksonville 6.30 p m Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.35 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.29 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.35 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.30 a m, Greenville 8.30 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.30 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 40 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m, Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 4 m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Waraw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 7.02 p m, arrive Bishopville 7 30 p m. Lucknow 8.10 p m, returning leave Lucknow 6.33 a m, Bishopville 7 00 a m; arrive Elliott 7 38 a m. Daily except Sunday.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 3, 1895

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Depressed and Lower—Corn and Oats Closed at a Decline—Pork Products Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The wheat market put in a large session to-day. It differed from that of yesterday, in that there was no recovery to speak of before the close. The curb trade, before the regular opening, was at fractionally higher prices, light receipts in the Northwest (sixty four cars) being the basis for the slightly firmer tone. The opening transactions were made with part of the advance maintained, but the foundation of the strength was destroyed when the explanation of the small movement was given. Farmers in the section referred to are busy harvesting at present, and therefore have no time to haul grain to market. St. Louis had 111,000 bushels of wheat this morning, which further imbued sellers with courage. About noon the announcement of heavy gold shipments to Europe to-morrow struck another blow at prices; a steady tone, which had then developed on covering by shorts, giving place to one of extreme weakness and depression, with holders liquidating freely and bears pressing their advantage. A slight rally took place later, but it did not betoken any change in the sentiment, being due rather to the taking of profits on previous sales. September opened from 69⅞@70c, declined to 68¾c, closing at 68⅞@68⅝c, 1⅛@1¼c under yesterday. Cash wheat was 1 to 1⅛c lower than yesterday, and weak at the decline.

September corn opened at 44c, declined to 42¼c, closing at 42⅜c—1@1⅛c under yesterday. Cash corn was not in such good demand to-day, and prices were quotably 1@2⅛c lower.

September oats closed ⅜c lower. Cash oats were weak and a shade lower.

Provisions—Pork, lard and ribs held up as long as it was possible. The ability to do so came from a recovery in hog prices at the yards, but against the weakness communicated by grain there was but little opposing force. Professional shorts took their profits and the disgruntled bulls sold out. The consequence was that everything suffered, pork more than the other articles. A trifling improvement on the worst prices of the day was recorded before the close, but in the end the net loss on September pork was 35c, on September lard 5c, and on September ribs 7½c.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

Net Receipts at the Ports—New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1894:

Galveston 1,656,425; New Orleans 2,577,939; Mobile, 250,794; Savannah 941,576; Charleston 437,612; Wilmington 234,505; Norfolk 470,053; Baltimore 118,248; New York 187,847; Boston 334,890; Newport News 33,630; Philadelphia 126,736; West Point 286,184; Brunswick 103,344; Velasco 592; Port Royal 150,370. Total 7,908,754.

The *Sun* says: Cotton declined six to nine points, closing barely steady with sales of 101,400 bales. Liverpool advanced 1-32d. on the spot, with sales of 8 000 bales. Futures advanced one to one and a half points, closing quiet and steady at a net advance for the day of one quarter to one point. Manchester was quiet; yarns strong. Spot cotton here was steady and unchanged, with sales of 100 for export and 700 for home consumption. New Orleans exported 2 863 bales. Spot quotations at the South were generally unchanged, with the sales small. Mobile advanced 1-16c, and Augusta 1-16c.

To-day's features: The weather at the South was generally favorable. Many expect a more cheerful weather report in the *Chronicle* to morrow; and last, but by no means least, the Liverpool news was quite the reverse of encouraging to the bulls. Indeed, it is to the distinctly disappointing nature of the advices from Liverpool that the decline here today may in the main be traced. New Orleans, it is said, sold freely. The weather at the South was generally of a sort favorable for clearing the plantations of grass, and some who have latterly been buying sold out to-day. Yesterday 6,080 bales were tendered in Liverpool, and to-day 4,200 bales. The Liverpool market will be closed to-morrow and on Monday and Tuesday, and many prefer to liquidate their holdings and remain aloof from the market for the time being.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1895	1894
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week...	1,676	3,457
Total receipts to this date..............	7,908,754	5,871,459
Exports for the week	8,604	12,835
Total exports to this date..............	6,611,852	5,122,301
Stock in all United States ports......	334,274	223,433
Stock at all interior towns.............	9,815	16,327
Stock in Liverpool..	1,406,000	1,205,000
American afloat for Great Britain.....	15,000	15,000

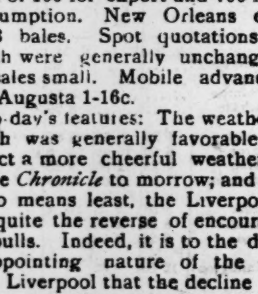
NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Spirits turpentine quiet and easy at 27@27½c. Rosin dull and easy; strained common to good $1 52½@1 57.

CHARLESTON, August 2.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c; receipts 53 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 05@1 15; receipts 107 barrels.

SAVANNAH, August 2.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; sales 1,000 casks; receipts 1,606 casks. Rosin firm; sales 15,000 barrels; quotations: A B C $1 10, D $1 20, E $1 30, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 50, I $1 65, K $1 85, M $2 15 N $2 35, window glass $2 55, water white $2 75.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

may 23 tf

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

A LARGER VOLUME OF TRADE IN MANY LINES.

A Better Demand in Leading Staples at Distributing Centres Based on Improved Trade in the Interior.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The week presents a larger volume of trade in many lines and at many points than in the week before and one year ago. The rush of orders for steel and iron leads in interest, displaying remarkable strength. Western manufacturers have been obliged to purchase Eastern billets to meet their orders. Less confidence is placed in last week's rumors of serious damage to the Spring wheat crop in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and another conspicuous feature of the week is the evidence of reviving confidence on the part of Western and Northwestern interior merchants, now that the corn and spring wheat crops promise well. This is shown plainest at Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee and St. Paul, where order demands and sales to buyers in person have increased to a striking extent.

At the South general trade remains of as moderate volume as previously noted, Nashville and Galveston reporting material gains. There is a better outlook and feeling at Charleston, but elsewhere midsummer quiet rules. All the mills are busy at Augusta. Delay in paying the sugar bounty affects trade very unfavorably in Louisiana.

At large Eastern centres there are no changes beyond a better demand in leading staples lines at Baltimore, New York and Boston, based on improving interior demand for Fall delivery.

The general industrial outlook is somewhat improved through the probable success of the striking New York tailors, the end of the strike of the Cleveland wire drawers, continued frequent advances of wages, starting up of new manufacturing enterprises, and a further increase in demand for leading manufactured staples, notably in iron and steel. At Chicago coke pig iron manufacturers have been refusing orders.

There are 221 failures in business reported to Bradstreet this week, as compared with 239 throughout the United States last week, 220 in the week one year ago, and 459 in the corresponding week of 1893. In the like week of 1892 the total was only 155.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

Remarkable Run at Sea Made by the Cruiser Columbia—Economical Use of Fuel by the Monterey.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Information received at the Navy Department shows the coast defence vessel Monterey to be somewhat remarkable with respect of economical use of fuel. In her recent voyage from Callao up the Pacific coast, she was limited to the use of 22 tons of soft coal a day and managed on this small amount to run at the rate o from 200 to 220 miles in each 24 hours.

QUARANTINE, S. I., August 2.—The United States cruiser Columbia arrived at Quarantine this morning at 10.35 o'clock after the most memorable run at sea ever made by a war vessel. The Columbia left Southampton July 26th, passing the Needles, from which point her departure is reckoned, at 2 p. m., and arriving at Sandy Hook light-ship at 8.59 this morning, making the run of 3,109 knots in 6 days, 23 hours and 49 minutes. The daily runs were 405, 460, 473, 458, 455, 453 and 405. The hourly speed averaged during the run was 18.41 knots under natural draught. Twenty-six hours of fog was experienced, but this occasioned no delay. The Columbia passed Sandy Hook at 10 a. m., speeding up the bay rapidly, making the run in thirty-five minutes. Passing steam vessels saluted the cruiser as she passed up the bay. The Columbia will anchor in the North river.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Over Two Million Dollars Gold Withdrawn from the Treasury for Export.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Treasury officials were surprised this afternoon when informed that a demand had been made on the sub-Treasury at New York for a considerable sum of gold for export. The amount exceeds two millions and opens up a gap which the Morgan-Belmont bond syndicate may feel called upon to fill. One million was called for by the Bank of Montreal, and upwards of a million and a quarter by the coffee importing houses. This withdrawal does not appear in the statement issued to-day, as the Treasury has not been officially advised of the transaction. According to the official figures issued at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the reserve stands at $107,118,251, a loss since yesterday of $118,251.

Acting Secretary Curtis says the withdrawal indicates nothing more than a desire on the part of the American importers to pay their debts as they fall due, the export of gold at this season being occasioned by the liquidation of foreign accounts.

The shipping of gold to the Montreal bank is not, the Secretary says, an unusual occurrence. That bank has large credits in New York, and this call for gold is, he thinks, on account of a demand for settlement. Assistant Secretary Curtis scouts at the idea of any attempted run on the Treasury gold.

GOLD GOING ABROAD.

Shipments Made in the Ordinary Course of Business.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The withdrawal of $2,250,000 gold from the sub-Treasury to-day, of which $1,350,000 will be forwarded to Europe by the steamers Saale and Aurania to-morrow had an unsettling influence on the stock market. The shipments are made in the ordinary course of business, remitters having been unable to secure bills. The bulk of the gold to be forwarded is for the account of coffee importers and will be shipped by the Saale. A firm of bullion dealers will send $100,000 of gold bullion by the Aurania, and is included in the total given above. The $1,000,000 taken from the sub-Treasury by the bank of Montreal, it is understood, will be held here for a time subject to orders from Canada.

TEN CARS WRECKED.

Two Tramps Killed and Three Others Badly Mangled.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

CANTON, OHIO, August 2.—A freight train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad broke in two on a heavy grade near Stark siding early this morning. The rear end crashed into the first section and ten cars were wrecked. A dozen tramps were riding in a furniture car which was smashed to splinters. When the trainmen came up they were horrified to see arms and legs of human beings sticking from all parts of the wreckage. Thomas Collins, of South Bethlehem, Pa., lived just long enough to give his name and address. Three others badly mangled were taken out. Two of them were dead, and the third died on the way to the hospital. Michael Morgan, of Cleveland, had his head cut open and may die.

INSURANCE SWINDLERS.

CONTINUATION OF TESTIMONY IN THE BEAUFORT CASES.

Evidence of a Damaging Character Against the Defendants.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., August 2.—The taking of testimony in the life insurance swindle investigation was continued to-day. Following are examples of the testimony presented:

Wm. Rice stated that he was never examined, and at the time he was insured weighed about 125 pounds instead of 158. He had been on a spree for three years; did not authorize any one to sign his name to any papers.

Florence Chadwick, age 23, never had her life insured; never authorized any one to sign her name. There were policies amounting to seven thousand dollars on her life. The first she knew she was insured, she was sent for to come to her aunt's and found there Mr. Noe, of Noe, Delamar & Co., insurance agents. He informed her that they had gotten out on her life a policy for her mother, and there was an insurance detective in town. If he called on her she wa to state that her mother was a washerwoman, and would keep it up. It was a surprise to her and her mother.

A large part of the time is taken up by the attorneys in sharp and cutting words.

Hettie Davis lives in Beaufort. Never applied for insurance or authorized anybody to apply. Never signed any paper or authorized anybody to sign for her, (two applications purported to be signed by witness were presented). Dr. Delamar never examined her for life insurance. Hassill denied to witness having secured insurance. Thought she had consumption; family all died of it.

George Wheatly knew the wife of Sam Williams lived near. Health sometimes good and sometimes bad. Sam told him his wife was troubled with female complaint. Sam frequently told him that Serada was going to die.

Jenny Chadwick, mother of Florence, knew nothing of the applications. Wm. Fisher got out the policies. Fisher told her Florence was sick from July until May, helpless. She said Bill was to divide. Shep Davis (the old negro insured as 56 years old) had his life insured. Can't say what time, sometime in the Winter. Knew of it. Bill Fisher had it done. Dr. Delemar examined him. Bill promised to keep it up. Bill is his son-in-law. Never gave anybody his age; did not know it. Brought up in secession times. His oldest boy something over 26. Was married before the war. Doris, his son's child, died five years after the war. Shep's hair was right smart gray a while during the war. Was examined by Dr. Delamar; measured him, but did not ask him questions. Chadwick lived here all his life. Has known Shep Davis all his life. Thinks he is 80. Witness is 58, and Shep was a middle-aged man when he was small. James Davis is 58, has known Shep all his life. Was called "Big Shep" when he was a small boy, thinks he is nearly 80. Policies were exhibited on Shep's life to the amount of six thousand dollars.

UNINTENTIONAL HOMICIDE.

A Colored Boy Shot and Killed While Stealing Fruit by Miss Flagler, in Washington, D. C.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Miss Elizabeth Flagler, daughter of Brigadier General Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., shot and killed a colored youth named Ernest Green, who she detected stealing fruit at the suburban residence of her father, about noon to-day, and was discharged by the coroner this evening on the ground that the homicide was unintentional.

No tragedy of recent years in Washington has caused such a sensation or been fraught with more immediate excitement in the neighborhood of its occurrence. The residence of Gen. Flagler is in the northwestern section of Washington, on California avenue, and the grounds surrounding it have been carefully cultivated for the production of fruit and flowers, and this attraction was the indirect cause of to-day's fatal event. The premises, as well as those of many who live in the suburban section of the city, have been frequently despoiled by youths, and in many cases adult men, to an extent that has tried very much the patience of the property owners, and to-day a sad culmination was reached when Miss Flagler, who is between 25 and 30 years of age, saw some one busily engaged in breaking the branches and gathering fruit from one of the trees in their garden. A demand to leave the premises not being immediately complied with, the lady without. it is asserted by herself and friends, any further intention than to frighten away the intruder, discharged the contents of an army revolver in the direction of the plunderer. The bullet ploughed through the body of the colored boy who was about 15 years old, and his death followed on the instant. The shots brought the police and the body of the boy was found. Miss Flagler at once left the house, and her parents being absent from the city on a Summer pleasuring, sought Capt. Shaler, also of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and accompanied by him, promptly proceeded to the office of Major Moore, the Chief of Police, and surrendered herself to the civil authorities. A police ambulance had been summoned to take away the yet-unidentified body, and a large crowd, principally composed of colored persons, who were greatly excited and murmuring profusely their indignation at the killing, gathered upon the approach of the ambulance. As many as wished were permitted to view the dead boy, with the idea of securing his identification, and finally the body was recognized as Ernest Green, whose father is employed as a messenger in one of the Executive Departments. The excitement then calmed down considerably. Whether any demonstrations would have been made against Miss Flagler herself or not had she remained at home is rather uncertain; but while the murmuring and excited comments were loudest that lady was safe in the custody of the Chief of Police, accompanied by Capt. Shaler and a Miss West. She was outwardly calm and dignified, and while having little to say beyond acknowledging that she fired the fatal shot and averring that it was not aimed at the intruder, nor intended to have any effect beyond scaring him away.

THE WALDENSES.

Great Danger That the Settlement Near Morganton Will Break Up.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, August 2.—It is stated on good authority that there is great danger that the Waldensen settlement at Valdez, near Morganton, will break up; the settlement dissolve and great expectations disappear. Some of the 250 settlers have paid for their lands in full, and will therefore be compelled to remain. But those who have not paid leave next Autumn and will follow the superintendent of their hosiery mill. It is claimed that their settlement is on unproductive lands The settlement was made three years ago.

TO Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Be Well This Summer.

Paine's Celery Compound Restores Lost Nervous Energy.

For those many women who have suffered through the in-door life of Winter and Spring, with tired nerves, sleeplessness, neuralgia, rheumatism, the dyspepsia that is best expressed by the words "no appetite"—for the many worn-out women, many of whom will get no real vacation, but must attend the whole Summer long to household duties—for such women there is every need now of a brisker feeding of the reduced blood and nervous tissues by means of the best nutritive agent in the wide world to-day—Paine's Celery Compound.

After building up the body by the use of this great modern restorative, diseases of the special organs, heart troubles, kidney disease, dyspepsia and sleeplessness will disappear.

Neglect to satisfy the demands of the nervous system by rapid, complete nourishment of all its parts, carries heavy penalties. Paine's celery compound, more effective than anything else the world has yet known, restores health to men and women whose blood has been robbed of vitality from whatever cause, and whose nerves have lost their healthy tone. Persons suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia and any of the countless results of loss of nerve power find a marked change for the better almost at once upon faithfully using Paine's celery compound.

Mrs. James Arthur, whose portrait is given above, writing from her home in Spokane, Wash., says:

"I suffered for three years with neuralgia and rheumatism. I tried different remedies, which would give me only temporary relief, Last year, in January and through the spring months, I suffered terribly. I could walk only a short distance, and some days not at all. But then I began for the first time to use Paine's celery compound. It cured me permanently, and I have not been troubled since! My knees were so bad last year that I could not sit down or get up alone. Now I walk every day, and it causes no stiffness or lameness in the joints."

Testimonials from men and women in every State and county and town in the country might be published telling of similar speedy cures. They carry this plain advice to other sufferers:

Take Paine's celery compound!

DEFENDER BROKE DOWN.

Her Mainmast Went to Pieces and She Was Forced to Withdraw from the Race.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—The Defender lost her first race to-day, and great was the pity of it, for she had walked away from her three competitors and was nearing home when a new fangled gaff at the top of her mainmast broke and most ingloriously the aspirant for cup honors was obliged to take a line from a common, every-day tug and retire from the race, allowing the Vigilant to win. The $500 cup offered by Ogden Goelet was the prize for which the syndicate boat was racing; but the fair fame of a craft that seeks international honor was at stake.

With three opponents fit to try her steel, the latest Herreshoff creation went out to Brenton's reef lightship, off the entrance to Newport harbor, this morning, and put up a race that delighted the big crowd of spectators until after rounding the second turn, and sailing thirty-two miles of the thirty-eight of the course. Then her new hollow gaff broke near its middle, and the great mainsail became a misshapen bag. The spar was hollowed out and bound together like a barrel in order to save weight. Hollow spars were first used in England and the Herreshoffs have elaborated on the foreign idea. Better go back to the solid Yankee stick, was the general opinion of yachtsmen to-day who were conjecturing as to where we would be at if such an accident happened in a cup race.

BASE BALL.

The Record of the Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

At Washington—Washington 13; Baltimore 4.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 5; Cleveland 10.

At Louisville—Louisville 9; Cincinnati 8.

At Chicago—No game scheduled between Chicago and St. Louis.

At New York—New York 6; Brooklyn 11.

At Boston—first game—Boston 10; Philadelphia 8. Second game—Boston 6; Philadelphia 7.

At Montgomery — Montgomery 3; Evansville 4.

At New Orleans—New Orleans 7; Nashville 6.

At Petersburg—Petersburg 13, Norfolk 5.

At Richmond—Richmond 8; Lynchburg 2.

At Portsmouth—Portsmouth 2; Roanoke 7.

WARM WIRELETS.

The London *Standard* announces the failure of Messrs. Fratelli Bingen, conducting one of the largest and oldest banks in Genoa. Their liabilities are very large.

Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court of New York, signed a decree yesterday granting Mrs. Ollie Corbett an absolute divorce from her husband, pugilist James J. Corbett.

H. T. Whitehead, alias Lee Thomas, was hanged at Corsicana, Tex., yesterday for the murder of J. W. Farley a year and a half ago. Whitehead maintained his innocence to the last.

The backbone of the tailors' strike in New York is broken. A majority of the contractors in the city have signed the new agreement, and about 7,000 strikers are thus enabled to resume work.

A dispatch from Paderborn, Westphalia, says that lightning struck a company of soldiers at drill in the district of Die Senney yesterday and most of the men were prostrated. Eight of them are in a dying condition.

In the Ohio Populist Convention but two names were presented for nomination for Governor—Ed. Stark, of Cleveland, and J. S. Coxey, of Canton. Coxey was nominated, the vote standing 520 for Coxey to 74 for Stark.

The ingrain carpet weavers strike is unchanged and it is evident that the struggle between the strikers and the proprietors of the forty mills who refuse to sign the 7½ per cent. advance scale of wages will be protracted.

The Navy Department gives warning that logs from a raft lost from a tow of a tug off Thimble shoal, at the entrance to Hampton Roads, form dangerous obstructions to navigation in the vicinity of Cape Charles and the lower part of Chesapeake bay.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Churches.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, Fourth street, above Bladen. Rev. G. D. Bernheim, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. No service at night. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Seats free and every person welcome.

Market Street Methodist E. Church (the little Church around the corner), near the corner of Market and Ninth streets, Rev. M. T. Plyler, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8.00 p. m. Class meeting at 9.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Praise meeting Thursday night at 8.30 o'clock. Young Men's Meeting Tuesday at 8 p. m. All are welcome.

Fifth Street M. E. Church South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cunningim, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 8 15 p. m. Class meeting at 7.15 p. m. Sunday School at 4 p. m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 15 o'clock. The public cordially invited to all of these services.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets; Rev. J. E. Harrell, Pastor. Services at 11.00 a m and 8 p m. Sunday School at 9.30 a m. Church Prayer Meeting Wednesday night at 8.

Brooklyn Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Brunswick streets, Rev. R. E. Peele, pastor. Services tomorrow at 11 a. m. and 8.00 p. m. Sabbath school at 4 p. m. Weekly prayer and praise meeting every Thursday evening at 8.00; seats free. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers and visitors.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Mulberry and Fourth streets, Rev. W. C. Norman, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11.00 a m and 8 15 p m. Young peoples meeting at 10.15 a m in the lecture room. Sunday school at 4.00 p m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend.

Bladen street M. E. Church, South, corner Fifth and Bladen streets, Rev. J. F. Butt, pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a m by Rev. John Bailey and at 8.00 p m. Dr. Kingsbury will deliver an address on a subject that will interest all christians. Class-meeting at 9.30 a m., Sunday School at 3 p m., D. M. Joyner superintendent.

First Presbyterian Church, corner Third and Orange streets, Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., pastor. Sunday services at 11 a m. Sunday School at 5 p. m. At 8 o'clock p. m., Dr. Hoge will deliver the sixth in the series of "Historic Songs of the Old Testament," "The Shepherd's Song."

Immanuel Chapel, Front street, between Queen and Wooster. Under the charge of the First Presbyterian church. Sunday School at 11 a m; preaching every Sunday by Rev. Jos. M. Rawlings, D. D., at 7.30 p. m. Christian Endeavour Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p m.

First Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and Market streets, Rev. W. B. Oliver, Pastor. Morning services at 11 o'clock; evening services 8.00 o'clock. Congregational Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 00 o'clock. Sunday school at 4.30 p m. Strangers and visitors cordially invited to all services.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Market and Sixth streets, Rev. K. Boldt pastor. Seventh Sunday after Trinity. English service at 11 a. m. No service at night. Sunday School at 4.30 p m.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

The Clam dealers' association will organize August 10th, 1895, for the purpose of protecting the clam dealers of North Carolina, and look after their interests in northern markets. All clam dealers are requested to meet at the Court House, in Wilmington, Saturday, August 10th, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m., to organize for their protection. Respectfully, Sol. H. Bell. aug 3 1t*

5,000 volumes in Wilmington Library. One of many free privileges to Y. M. C. A. members, $5.00. Temporarily reduced. jy 28 1m

Mechanics' Home Association Stock. A small number of shares in the tenth series still left. Can be had if applied for this week to W. M. Cumming, Secretary and Treasurer. jy 31 2w

Salesman Wanted to sell the Rapid Dish Washer to the wholesale and retail trade. Washes and dries the dishes in two minutes without wetting the fingers. $75 a week and all expenses. Easy position; no hard work; can make $100 a week. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. jy 30 tf

Pears, five barrels Nice Pears just received. Also Watermelons and Apples. Neill McKinnon, No. 13 South Water street. c21

For Rent—No. 308 South Front street, at present occupied by Mr. James Sprunt. F. A. Lord, Agent. july 18 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

A new drink. Trilby Cocktails at the French Cafe. Also all kinds Liquors, Cigars and fancy drinks served. A. P. Levy, Proprietor.

Photographs.—U. C. Ellis, at No. 114 Market street, for the latest style, best quality, finest finished and lowest-priced Photographs—$1.00 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS. c21

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store, 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

Grand Military Excursion

FROM

FAYETTEVILLE

—TO—

Wilmington and Ocean View,

Friday, Aug. 23, 1895.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry will celebrate its One Hundred and Second Anniversary at Ocean View. They expect a large attendance of Veterans and Ladies.

A fine Band will go with us.

The managers will do all in their power to make everybody have a pleasant day.

Good order will be maintained, and the ladies carefully looked after.

A Refreshment Car, a Baggage Car and a Reserved Coach will be in the train. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Tickets will be on sale at the office of the Agent at all Stations below Fayetteville and can be had from any of the Committee.

SCHEDULE AND FARE:

		Wilmington.	Ocean View.
Fayetteville,	7.00 A. M.	$1 00	$1 25
Stedman,	7.25 "	1 00	1 25
Autryville,	7.39 "	1 00	1 25
Roseboro,	7.52 "	1 00	1 25
Parkersburg,	8 05 "	90	1 15
Garland,	8.18 "	90	1 15
Ivanhoe,	8.34 "	75	1 00

Return Train leaves Ocean View 6.30 p. m.; Wilmington 7.30 p. m.

J. C. VANN,
E. L. PEMBERTON,
W. C. McDUFFIE,
MARSDEN HAIGH,
B. R. HUSKE,
Managers.

aug 2 1w

SACRIFICES

IN THE

Different Departments

—AT—

Katz & Polvogt,

116 MARKET ST.

Prior to Their

Removal

—TO—

No. 9 Front St.

JUST THINK!

You Can Buy a

Dollar's Worth of Goods

For 75 Cents.

MANY ITEMS MARKED AT

HALF VALUE.

THE STOCK MUST GO.

KATZ & POLVOGT.

july 28 tf

1 3-4 lb., 2 lb. and 2 1-4 lb.

Bagging.

New Arrow Ties,

August and September

DELIVERY AT LOWEST PRICES

Get our prices before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

Wholesale Grocers.

july 27 tf

What's the Matter With the Sterling?

"SHE'S ALL RIGHT." FIRST IN ONE-quarter mile 36 seconds race; first in one-half mile 1.08; first in three-quarter mile race at Ocean View races yesterday evening. Buy one and be satisfied. It will always carry you to VICTORY. Fastest on earth, built like a watch and never needs repairs.

M. P. TAYLOR, JR., Agent, 26 North Front street.

Tribune, Stormer, Lovell, Diamond, Dianas. First class repair shop. Wheels for rent. jy 27 tf

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PRI-SA-ZINO

BILL IC

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FROM

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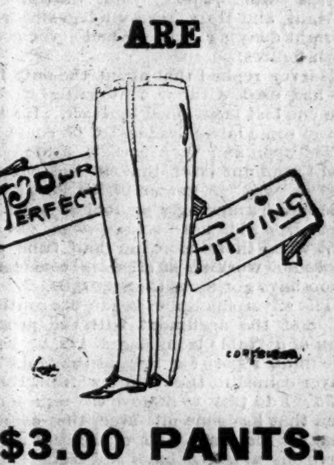


$3.00 PANTS.

We guarantee a fit in all Clothing made to order, and we are now ready to solicit Fall orders for Suits from $13.50 up. Call and see sample. All Wool Sweaters from $1.50 to $2 50. Bath Suits $1 00. Bicycle Racing Suits $1.00. Sporting goods a specialty.

C. E. GORDON,

Northeast Cor. Front and Market St,

July 12 tf

Women Watch for the

Items that suit you best and prices that you think are cheap. This is our moving price and means all cash.

Check homespun 29 inches wide 3¼c a yard; Check homespun, 22 inches wide at 4¼ and 5c; heavy white homespun ¾ yards at 4c; Rockingham AA, 1 yard wide 4½c; Rockingham A, the heaviest homespun, at 5c; Bleaching, 1 yard, 4½c, better at 5 and 6c. Andrasscroggin bleaching at 7c, one yard wide.

Fruit of the Loom, one yard wide, 8c. fine line of heavy dress Ginghams at 5c. Apron checks, all colors, at 5c; with borders, fine goods, 42 inches wide, at 8c. White Lawn at 4 to 18c. 41-inches wide fine white and black, nicely embroidered Shirt Flouncing at 25c, regular price 69c. White Skirt Lace, 42-inches, beautiful goods, 39c, worth 60c. Decorated muslin, worth 10 and 12½c, now going at 8c. Crinkle Crepon in Cream, with blue-black finish, stripe through it, long goods, at 6½c, worth 10c. White Marseilles, beautiful goods, worth 35c, our price 18c. Shirt Waists —Silk finish, Cream, Blue, Black, Red, and Figured, 18 inches wide, at 25c per yard. Dress Lining and Stiffening of all kinds. Spool cotton basting thread at 1c a spool; Dragon at 2c; Coats' thread, all colors and numbers, at 4c a spool. In Hosiery we have children's black hose, Nos. 4½, 5, 6 and 7, for 5c a pair; larger sizes at 10c a pair. This is a special price. Ladies' long leg, London shape Hose, seamless, at 10c a pair, or 3 pair for 25c.

We are on Front street opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop. of Wilmington's big Racket Store.

july 28 tf

MINERAL WATERS

ON DRAUGHT,

And by the Bottle or Gallon.

Harriss Lithia Water.

Barium Springs Water.
Panacea Springs Water.
Poland Springs Water.
Fonticello Lithia Water.

Bottled Waters.

Villacabras—Saratoga, Vichy.
Thompson's Bromide Arsenic.
Apollinaris—Carlsbad Sprudel.
Hunyadi Janos.
Hunyadi Matjas.
Rubinat Condal—Londonderry Lithia; Congress; Bethesda; Hathorn and others.

On Sale at

Bunting's Pharmacy

jy 21 tf Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

Wilmington, N. C

Are now handling a few additional lines, such as

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
WATER COOLERS
COOK STOVES,
RANGES,
Garden Hose
Lawn Mowers.

They undoubtebly have the finest Cream Freezer and the lowest price Lawn Mowers ever brought to this market.

GOOD GOODS and SQUARE DEALING is their motto with those they sell to as well as those from whom they buy.

14 North Front Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

ap 28 tf

Schools and Colleges.

122 and 124 W. Franklin St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Edgeworth Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Thursday, September 19th, 33d year.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.

jy 20 2m* sa we

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

The 94th Annual Session begins September 5th, 1895. Register for last year shows more than 500 persons under instruction during the year. Special features:—the development of Health, Character and Intellect. Buildings thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory, Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first-class schools in Music, Art, Languages, Commercial and Industrial Studies.

J. H. CLEWELL, Principal, Salem, N. C.

july 30 1m*

NORTH CAROLINA

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The next session of this College will begin September 5th. Examinations at county seats first Saturday in August. Young men desiring a technical education at an unusually low cost will do well to apply for catalogue to

A. Q. HOLLADAY, Pres., Raleigh, N. C.

july 11 tf

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL, ASHEVILLE.

PREPARATORY AND HIGH SCHOOL FOR Boys. Climate unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in all departments. Students prepared for entrance to or advanced standing in College or University. References—The Bishop of N. C., ex-Mayor T. W. Patton of Asheville, etc. For further information, testimonials, announcements for next session, etc., address T. H. T. WIGHT, Asheville, N. C.

jy 24 1m

PEACE

Institute for Young Ladies

RALEIGH, N. C.

It is the best. Send for illustrated catalogue to

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., Principal.

je 22 3m

St. Mary's School

For Girls,

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Advent Term of the Fifty-fifth School Year will begin September 19, 1895. Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene. Address the Rector,

Rev. B. SMEDES, A. M.

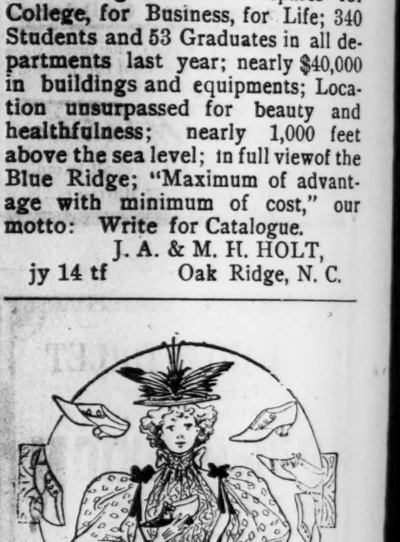
july 6 2m

Oak Ridge Institue.

"Stands in the forefront of Southern Fitting Schools:" Prepares for College, for Business, for Life; 340 Students and 53 Graduates in all departments last year; nearly $40,000 in buildings and equipments; Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; nearly 1,000 feet above the sea level; in full view of the Blue Ridge; "Maximum of advantage with minimum of cost," our motto: Write for Catalogue.

J. A. & M. H. HOLT, Oak Ridge, N. C.

jy 14 tf



Certainly she need Shoes to complete her costume. It is a large want and to meet the case fully the Shoes should be selected from our stock. Our stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Oxfords contains all the latest styles. Our LOW PRICES will astonish you. Don't buy until you have seen our $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 Oxfords. If you will give us a call you will find that for latest styles and low prices we cap the climax.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

jy 28 tf

MERCER & EVANS

Are in a position to sell

GOOD SHOES

EXTREMELY CHEAP,

And They Are Doing That Very Thing.

Call and see them at the Old Stand of H. C. Evans, where Mercer & Gaylord for the past six months have made such a loud noise about LOWEST PRICES.

We will be glad to have a call from you all.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

jy 16 tf 115 Princess St.

Turnip Seed, Fall Crop.

Just arrived.

Low Prices. Large Stock.

Robert R. Bellamy & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists

N. E. Cor. Front & Market sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Write for quotations.

may 7 3m

Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars

Of various brands and prices.

Soap, Starch, Lye, Potash, Baking Powders, Soda, Milk, Flour, Meal, Grits, Sugars, Coffees, &c. &c. Correspondence solicited.

HALL & PEARSALL, Nutt and Mulberry streets.

jy 20 D&W tf